PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam
and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along
—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE

Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES.

NESTLE'S
CONDENSED
MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,854.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
4th Oct.	SALSETTE.....	6000	MOOLTAN ..	9621
7th "	ARABIA	7409	.....	...
9th "	MANTUA	11500	.....	...
2d Nov.	OORANA	10670	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE.....	6000	CHINA	...
16th "	MALWA	10 833	.....	...
18th "	SALSETTE.....	10000	*MACEDONIA.	10,512
4th Dec.	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
9th "	SALSETTE.....	6000	MOLDAVIA ..	9500
16th "	EGYPT.....	7912	.....	...

* This Steamer will proceed via Malta to PLYMOUTH and LONDON. Passengers for MARSEILLES transhipp at Port Said to the S. S. "INDIA."

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a. m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 p. m., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Sanitas Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1910.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
4th Feby.	MANTUA.....	11009	.....	...
5th "	CALEDONIA	7358	.....	...
4th March.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
5th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
1st April	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11500
3rd "	ARCADIA	7400	.....	...
9th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
1st April.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	...
5th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
7th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA.....	9500
3rd "	MANTUA.....	11009	.....	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7358	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA.....	11500
14th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, taking Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL RATES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by sea	Rs. 578,, Rs. 627	Rs. 792 ,, Rs. 940

These rates include the Sartax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1909.	Leave Karachi 1909.
B City of Athens.....	5594	Nov. 2	Nov. 16
A. Traffort Hall.....	5321	,, 16	Dec. 3
C City of York	7705	,, 23	,, 8
B City of Glasgow	6457	Dec. 3	,, 18
A City of Agra.....	4608	,, 18	,, 30
B City of Manchester.....	4684	Jan. 9, 1910	...
A. Trafford Hall.....	5321	,, 14	Jan. 29 1910
C City of Karachi.....	7705		
C City of Manchester.....	6758		

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.

C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

REVISED PASSAGE RATES.

From Bombay or Karachi.....	1st Class, Surgeon and Stewardess.		2nd Class, only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.		All steamers without Surgeon or stewardess.	
	Single	Return	Single	Return	Single	Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Suez.....	413	627	319	483	317	517
,, Marseilles, Genoa or Naples.....	446	677	352	512	380	572
,, Liverpool	578	935	429	649	495	770
,, London direct or via Genoa or Marseilles return	605	960	462	704	517	792
,, Liverpool	653	*1135	489	*809	570	*921

*Return Journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038 Rs. 737, and Rs. 845, respectively.

The above rates include passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer between Bombay and Karachi.

Reduction to Families, Tea Planters, Railway Servants, Missionaries, Nuns, Sisters of Mercy, Hospital Nurses, and Theatrical Coys.

THE CITY LINE has lately been strengthened by the addition of several new and fast steamers having the latest requisites for the comfort and welfare of passengers.

ELECTRIC FANS FREE.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1910.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL VIA PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C. City of Athens.....	5600	...	18th February
A. Trafford Hall.....	5321	2nd March	...
C. City of York	7705	22nd March	19th March
A. City of Vienna	4672	6th April	...
C. City of Glasgow	6457	...	15th April
A. City of Calcutta	7512	20th April	22nd April
C. City of Manchester.....	5554	...	7th May
A. Trafford Hall.....	5321	...	...
C. City of Karachi.....	7557	...	31st May
C. City of Benares.....	6758	...	15th June

*Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabin (From 18th February to 15th June 1910.)

For Passage and further Particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay.—Messrs. E. I. Bates & Son's Agency.

(,, Killick, Nixon & Co., Agents).

KARACHI.— ,, Forbes Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 18th Oct.	11 a. m.	P. D. & C.M.*
KOLA	1,506	Thur. 21st Oct.	9 a. m.	C. Mandvi
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 29th Oct.	6 a. m.	Direct †

* Porebunder, Dwarka and C. Mandvie.

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,506 tons, on Thursday, 21st Oct. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on Monday, 18th Oct. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Mowrin.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER sailing on or about the 23rd Oct.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

15th October, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,685	Robaglia	28th Oct., 1909
SALAZIE	5,147	Magnaval	25th Nov., "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barthes	23rd Dec., "
AUSTRALIEN.....	6,905	Rimbert	20th Jan. 1910
NERA	6,538	Combin	17th Feb., "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,905	Rimbert	5th Nov. 1909,
NERA	6,538	Combin	3rd Dec. "

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Act. Agent.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
AFRICA	4,719	G. Raicich	1st Nov. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,281	G. Gillhuber	16th " 1909
KOERNER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Dec. 1909
BREGENZ	4,719	A. de Petris	16th " 1909
AFRICA	4,719	G. Raicich	1st Jan. 1910
BOHEMIA	4,281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail about
F. FERDINAND....	E. Nitsche	6,011	25th Oct. 1909.

PASSENGER SEASON 1910.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

SINGLE CLASS ACCOMMODATION ONLY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
KOERBER.....	5403	A. Foresti.....	1st February.
BREGENZ	4719	A. de Petris	16th "
AFRICA	4720	G. Raicich	1st March
BOHEMIA	4282	G. Gillhuber	16th "
KOERBER	5427	A. Foresti	1st April
BREGENZ	4719	A. de Petris	16th "
AFRICA	4720	G. Raicich	1st May
BOHEMIA	4282	G. Gillhuber	16th "
KOERSER	5128	A. Foresti	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
F. FERDINAND.	6011	E. Nitsche	23th January
PERSIA	5495	P. Giuseppich	26th February
VORWAERTS.....	6700	B. Balsara	29th March
NIPPON	6850	E. Tarabochhia ..	26th April
AUSTRIA.....	7583	B. Covol	29th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES. ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 395 to 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 577-8 ,, 750 *
Single Class to London	,, 480 ,, 635 *
Single Class to London and back	,, 767-8 ,,1020*

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675
Single Class to London	,, 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back	,, 895 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS.

POST BOX 249.

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES 1910.

Booked to all Ports, Berths carefully selected. No Commission charged.

TROOPING SEASON, 1909-10.

Passengers on Transport met and assisted.

BAGGAGE

cleared, shipped, insured or warehoused cheaply.

PACKAGES

of all sizes and descriptions shipped, cleared and forwarded at low rates.

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BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....	$ 15,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

AMOY	HONGKONG	RANGOON
BANGKOK	KOBE	SAIGON
BATAVIA	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA	SINGAPORE
CANTON	NAGASAKI	SOURABAYA
COLOMBO	NEW YORK	TIENTSIN
FOOCHOW	PEKING	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG	PENANG	YLOILO
HANKOW		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON, Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital.....	Rs. 30,00,000
Paid up Capital	,, 17,55,000
Reserve Fund	,, 1,80,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON,

BRANCHES :—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows :—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK, Manager,

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1909.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	,, 15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Eyojun Port
Changchung	Lyons	Arthur
Dairen (Dairy)	Fengtien Mukden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tichling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS :—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World,

K. KODAMA.

BOMBAY OFFICE— Albert Buildings Hornby Road Fort, Bombay, Manager,

JEWELLERY.

Exclusive Novelties, Artistic and Distinctive in Design.

DEPARTMENTS.

JEWELLERY
WATCHES
CLOCKS
SILVER PLATE
ELECTRO-PLATE
WATCH REPAIRING
JEWELLERY REPAIRING
RE-PLATING.

English Chiming Clocks, and Reproductions from Old Styles, Chippendale, Sheraton, Etc.

FRENCH TRAVELLING CLOCKS
DINING and DRAWING ROOM CLOCKS, Etc.

EVERYTHING NEW AND UP-TO-DATE.

In Necklets, Pendants, Brooches, Bracelets, Scarf Pins, Lace Brooches in Pearl and Enamel or Fancy Stones.

Large Stock of UNSET STONES FOR MATCHING.

WE DO YOUR REPAIRS ON THE SPOT.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

GARLICK & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST

ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

LARGE STOCKS OF

FIBRO ASBESTOS SHEETS AND SLATES.
CAST AND WROT IRON PIPES,
SLUICE VALVES, COCKS AND FITTINGS,
SHANKS' BATHS, CLOSETS, SINKS, &c.,
PAINTS, X. P. M., STEEL and MANILLA ROPE,
STEEL BARS, ANGLES, PLATES,
FLOORING TILES,
PIG IRON and LEAD,

JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere secure but Rs. 1,000—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

Have just Received a Consignment of the Famous

SAN PELLEGRINO NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

San Pellegrino Water is an organically pure table water, pleasantly fresh to the palate.

It is most efficacious in the cure of uric acid, gout, gravel and catarrh of the digestive tracts.

50,00,000 bottles were exported in 1908.

Now obtainable at

MONGINI BROTHERS.

Case of 50 large bottles	Rs. 31-12
1 Dozen bottles	Rs. 8-8

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LTD.,

Hold the largest stock of the newest Designs in CRETONNES out of England (over 120 patterns to choose from), also a similar number of patterns in

TAPESTRIES,
DAMASKS,
MUSLINS, ETC.

PATTERNS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

We are showing the most Select Stock of Furniture in the East in all Styles for Dining, Drawing and Bedrooms.

CALL and INSPECT our Stock or send for illustrated Catalogue.

ESTIMATES FREE.

ADDRESS:
75 Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
Telegrams: "BILLIARDS," Bombay.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF - - -

Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -

furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Riveting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF - - - - - - - -

manufactured Work Imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - - -

Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

OFFICES AND WORKS

Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.

Bellasis Road, Byculla, BOMBAY.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LD.

Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
LIQUID FUEL.
PARAFIN WAX, &C.

"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150°	FOR BUNGALOW USE.
"RISING SUN" KEROSINE	FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.
"SHIP" BRAND KEROSINE	FOR LIGHTING SHIPS.
"COBRA AND SWAN" KEROSINE	FOR OIL ENGINES.
"SHELL" BRAND PETROL	HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS.
LIQUID FUEL	FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES
"PESTERINE"	FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,

Parsi Bazaar Street. BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

POONA TWELFTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 23RD OCTOBER, 1909.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M. on TUESDAY, 19th October, 1909.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

POONA, 13TH OCTOBER, 1909.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned will hold an AUCTION SALE of about 10,150 cubic feet of MATTI (TERMINALIA TOMENTOSA) at the Hattikeri Depot, 15 miles from Karwar, on the 8th November, 1909, and following days.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

T. R. BELL,
Divisional Forest Officer,
Kanara, W. D.

Karwar, 12th October, 1909.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Bombay Time), on MONDAY, the 25th day of October, 1909, for works, in the construction of QUARTERS for THE INSPECTOR, Coorla, Deonar Railway Works.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 540 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign or carry out the Contract.

4. Deduction at the rate of 5 per cent. to make the total deposit not exceeding 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will be made from the bills of the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOSEPH HALL, M. Inst. C.E., M.I. M.E., &c.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
BOMBAY, 13TH OCTOBER, 1909.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. DAYABHAI PREMCHAND, the Executor of the last will of PREMCHAND DHARAMCHAND, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL absolutely to our client Mr. NOWROJI DHUNJIBHAI GOREWALLA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, the property mentioned below :—

All persons having any Right, Title, Claim or Interest in or to the said property, or any part thereof whether by way of sale, mortgage, lease, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, easement, charge or otherwise howsoever should make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office No. 8, Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and such claims (if any) will be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of Foras Freehold tenure together with buildings, stables and bungalow built thereon, situate, lying and being at Falkland Road without the Fort of Bombay in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, admeasuring 740 square yards or thereabouts, which land forms a portion of bigger land which is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 156, New No. 13665, Old Survey No. 1-27, and New Survey No. 6963, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward E. No. 2290 2291, Street No. (3) (4), and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the aforesaid Falkland Road, on or towards the East and South by the property of the Vendor Dayabhai Premchand, and on or towards the West and South-West by the Solakoti Buildings and the property of Abba Essa and which property is now under the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor commonly known as Mr. Hirsch's Bakery. Dated this 15th day of October, 1909.

JEHANGIR, GULABBHAI & BILIMORIA,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

E. F. ALLBLESS LEPER HOME, TROMBAY.

IS OPEN to LEPERS of all Castes and Creeds. Efficient Medical attendance with the latest scientific methods of treatment. Feeding and Clothing free of charge. No interference with the religious beliefs. For admission, apply to—

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Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
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THE Undersigned will hold an AUCTION SALE of about 79,640 cft. of teak, 2,732 cft. of Black wood and 9,993 cft. of Jungle wood at the Kodibag Coast Timber Depot near Karwar on the 1st November, 1909, and following days.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

T. R. BELL,
Divisional Forest Officer, Kanara, W. D.

Karwar, 20th September, 1909.

"HOT WEATHER SUITINGS."

Best china silk suit, from Rs. 20, 22 8 and 25.
Mercerised Tussore " " Rs. 11-8, 12-8 and 15.
F. Holland " " Rs. 11 and 12.
Best white English drill suit, from Rs. 6.
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" " Striped Pajama suits, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3.
Patterns self-measurement.
A trial is solicited.

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Opposite York Building, FORT.

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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
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FAMOUS CHOUTHEA POWDERS.

INFALLIBLE CURE and preventive for the MALARIAL FEVER. Quinine cannot be compared to it. ONE SINGLE POWDER only necessary to effect a cure and ONE SINGLE POWDER taken once a week, during the Rainy Season, will prevent an attack of fever. Sold in packets of 6 Powders at Re. 1 per Packet with directions. V. P. . Mrs. B. McNAIR, Sole Agent, Roorkee.

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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In his Funniest of all Funny Entertainments,
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The success of 43 countries.
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COON LOVE SONG & DANCE.
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BRANCH OFFICE is now OPENED at MUMBADEVI.

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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

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12-14 H. P.
Royal Automobile Club Rating 15-6 H. P.
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THE TOWN CAR DE LUXE OF THE SEASON.
ECONOMICAL in up-keep.
PETROL consumption 25 miles to the gallon.
RELIABLE and easy to handle.
LIGHT on tyres.
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THE NEW 12-14 Horse Power
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Chassis has 4 speeds forward with reverse and is fitted with forced lubrication and all the most up-to-date improvements known in motor design.

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HORBICK.—14-16 H.P., 4 seats	3,500
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BIANCHI.—25-30 H.P., 5 seats	5,000
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All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

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BY THE
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ANTIQUATED TRANSPORT
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We will give actual tests under normal working conditions in Bombay to those interested in local transport methods of this celebrated Steam Wagon, a consignment of which arrives shortly.

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ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 1,75,000

DIRECTORS :

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The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E

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Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertake on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon ; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

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Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA,
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND.....£1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200 000

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Calcutta	Kwala Lampor (Do.)	Shanghai
Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
Colombo	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Penang	Manilla	Kobe
Tiaping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	New York
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world ; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE ; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT ; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
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W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.
SOLE SUPPLIERS OF
"RELIANCE"
BRAND
FIRE-SERVICE
CANVAS HOSE
FOR
MUNICIPALITIES,
RAILWAYS,
MILLS, FACTORIES,
ETC.
Largely used by the Bombay Municipality.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &

Daily for 1 week.—Six insertions. Re. 1 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.
Thrice a week.—Three insertions. Rs. 1-8 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.
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TO LET.

UPPER FLOOR, of 2 storeyed Bun Dadar, a complete roomy flat, open with large verandah, in front and over porch te entrance.
Apply :—At the above address:—
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Between 10-30 & 5-30 or particulars will be by Post.

TO BE LET.

ABOUT 4,000 square feet of OFFICE ROO over the premises lately occupied by Parry Smith & Co., open to West, North and Rent Rs. 350.
Particulars from :—
LEACH & WEBORNY,
Rampart Row,
Bombay.

TO COPPER PLATE PRINTERS.

WANTED, for a large Press in the Mofussil an Expert Embosser and Copper Plate PRINTER. A man about 30 years of age preferred possessing a thorough all round knowledge of and Plate work. Apply, stating experience wage expected to Box No. 2134, care of "Bombay Gazette."

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.
This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same: the more prominent being sleeplessness, a sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is to rejuvenate, re-invigorate—
VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY
to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 3
than by any other known combination. So much so as it is taken in accordance with the directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored.
THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH,
and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, used up, and valueless. This wonderful medicament is suitable for all ages, constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently overcome by this recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for the wide-spread and numerous calamities of mankind.
THERAPION is obtainable of principal Chemists or from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, England, 2/9. Purchasers should see the word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package.
Therapion is now also obtainable in DRAGÉE (TASTELESS) FORM.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription, Rate,	Discount Rate,
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 30
Half-yearly ...	" 13 12	" 15
Quarterly ...	" 7 8	" 8
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MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.		
Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30
Half-yearly ...	" 20 0	" 15
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SINGLE COPY...	... ONE ANNA.	

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette" See Special Short Advertisements Columns.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales ; Business Chances ; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required ; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Re. 0-12
Each succeeding line... ... ... " 0-4

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ... ... Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
Second Insertion ... " 3-8 do.
Third Insertion... ... " 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion ... " 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards ... " 2-0 do.
Minimum charge ... " 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates. For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a length of time special contracts are made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memorium Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 1 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly... ...

...LES BY AUCTION.

...LETT AND COMPANY.

...BONA-FIDE SALE.

...ROW, SUNDAY, the 17th inst., at 2-30 p.m. ... CO...LETT & Co. are instructed to sell by ... "at the Chowpatti House," Cho... ... the Wilson Collaze, the remaining ... ...ade to order, such as dining table, arm ... ...ber back sideboards, meat safes, marble t...p ... tea-poys, fancy drawingroom chippendale ... ...rish drawingroom suites in 10 pieces, chess ... ...op tables, elegant cabinets and hall chiffoniers, ... sofa with centre mirror, veranah benches ... ...gent's easy chairs, single bedsteads, single and ... ...velled mirror door almirahs and wardrobes ... ...p dressing and washstand tables, writing ... ...tstand with mirrors, ivory inlaid furnitures, ...s and porcelainware, table and wall clocks, ...rge size grandfathers hall clock, strikes half ... ...ir rich large size flowered copper enamell... ...es, 3ft., height large and small St tsuma ... ...River scloison cases, rich Indian carpet with ... ...ut mats, William's full size typewriter, ... property of late Mrs. J. Collett. ... are published and the property is on ... ...rty of another Gentleman— ...'s light office Brougham. ...Vis and Waler horse. COLLETT & Co. ...mbay, 14th October, 1909.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

...thing, without the Old Lamp ...de mark when you ask for ...ub Blend Whisky.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. Refuse substitutes.

TO BE HAD OF Messrs. D. C. DOMRIGAR & Co., D. D. BARIA AND OF ALL DEALERS, OR ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LTD. SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

You want Beautiful Teeth

—for health's sake, for beauty's sake. It is quite easy to have pure white and beatiful teeth; to keep them in perfect condition; arrest decay.

All you require is a good brush and

Rowland's Odonto

"For Pearly Teeth."

...thoroughly cleanses the teeth and leaves a delicious fragrance in the mouth. It contains no grit.

Buy it to-day at its best. 2/6 at your own Stores. Rowland & Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

WREXHAM LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Sold by—

ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY

MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.

J. PAPPE & CO., COLOMBO.

And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

Beauty's Secret.

ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, England's premier face-cream, is the only really SAFE face-cream. Delightfully refreshing, it frees the skin from tan, chaps, roughness, redness, wrinkles and insect bites. It contains no grease, but is Nature's simple secret for Beauty. No other cream is so cleansing, so beneficial or so harmless.

Icilma Fluor Cream

Is deliciously fragrant and foamy, and imparts the marvellous cleansing and toning virtures of ICILMA NATURAL WATER. Cannot grow hair, needs no powder, and has none of the dangerous after-effects of greasy creams. Most economical of all creams. Use Icilma Fluor Cream daily and watch your skin grow clearer.

AFTER SHAVING Icilma Fluor Cream cools and soothes, it removes all irritation and if rubbed on over night makes shaving surprisingly easy.

Icilma is pronounced—eye-silma-l

Of all good Chemists and Stores

ICILMA CO., Ld., London, E.C., England.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P and O Company's Mail steamer Salsette 2 391 tons, Captain H G H Lewellin, arrived in harbour on Friday from Aden, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Lhasa, 941 tons, Captain H McDiarmid, sailed on Friday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Glenshiel, 3,054 tons, Captain A Ellis, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from London, via Karachi, with a cargo of explosives and general.

THE steamer Cardium, 3,993 tons, Captain J T Welch, arrived in harbour on Friday from Philadelphia, via Durban and Karachi, with a cargo of petroleum in bulk.

H M S Fox, Captain A F Hunt, sailed for Persian Gulf on Friday.

THE steamer Strathness, 2,818 tons, Captain J Lamont, sailed on Friday for Calcutta in ballast.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus.....Capt F G Bird.....R Navy
R I M S Mayo...Comdr...W B Huddleston...R I Marine
H M S Proserpine...Capt J T Marshall .. ..R Navy
R I M S Lawrence ...Comdr E G Mills.....R I Marine

In the Stream.

R I M S Duffe'in.....Comdr F. Dobson.....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr C S Hickmann ..Survey St
R I M S General Elles.....Lt C R Good...Target Towny Launch

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 15.

Britannia.....1969 Hales .....Po & H S N Co
Carthum.....3993 Welch.....W & A Graham & Co
Glenshiel.....3054 Ellis .....K Nixon & Co
Mohamadi .....1251.....Gore .....B & P S & Co
Oada.....3429 Dagger.....M M & Co
Salsette .....2391 Lewellin ...Aden ..15-10 P & O Co
Strathevon.....2833 Mackay .....W & A Graham & Co
Shah Jahan ...2566 Webb .....B & P S N Co
Saifi.....1445 .....Bo & H S N Co
Shah Ameer...1921 Pigot .....B & H S N Co
Shah Nawaz.....2522 .....Denison .....B & H S N Co
Strathness.....2818 .....Lamont...W & A Graham & Co
Virawa .....2176 Emmett.....M M & Co
Kola.....510 Ramage .....M M & Co(B I Dock)
Nadir.....2041 Bird...Turner.....T Morrison & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Chancellor...	2958	...Donald...	Genoa	17-10	K N & Co
C & R Siberian...	2147	De Lorne ..	Jeddah...	23-10..	B & P S N Co
F Yeboshi Maru...	2302	Kon ..	Kobe	20-10	N Y Kaisha
H Haidari.....	1563...	Gray	Jeddah	20-10	B & P S N Co
M Asawa.....	1358	Jones	Shanghai...	27-10	P & O Co
N Devonshire	2335	Abbott	Rotterdam	16-10	R A Willis
O Rahmani...	1873	Coates	Jedah ...	17-10	B & P S N Co
Q Markgraf....	2225	Timm ...	Jeddah...	20-10	A Strandes

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Sanlon Hall...3236 Main ..K'obi ..16-10 K N & Co
2 Scindia ..3553 Kelso L'pool 23-10 W & A G & Co
4 Capri ...2717 Dini...H'kong ..17 10 F & R S N Co
9 Umballa .... 2466 Raitt...C'cutta...16-10 M M & Co
12 Arabia...4167 Leigh.....London ...23-10 P & O Co
15 Waroma n ...1969 Morrison.....Busreh.....18-10 M Mackenzie & Co

M W D D

Hild...720 Jonsen...Singapore...19-10 F F Campbell & Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
14	Glenshiel s.....	Ellis	London, Sept 7
15	Cardium s	Welch	Philadelphia, Aug 14
	Salsette s	Lowellin	Aden, Oct 10

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	H M S Fox s...	Hunt	Persian Gulf
	R Rubattino s...	Marini	Genoa, &c
	Lhasa s	McDiarmid...	Karachi
15	Strathness s ...	Lamont	Calcutta,

The steamer Virawa, for Calcutta, &c, began to load on Friday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co's. steamer Ischia, left Hongkong on the 15th instant for Singapore and Penang.

The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 14th instant. And the same Co's. steamer Castalia Outward bound passed Suez on the 14th and is due here on the morning of the 25th instant about 8 a.m.

The P. & O. Co's steamer Delta, with the China and Australian Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m. on Monday the 18th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—100 bales hemp, G Madhowji and Co; 100 bales wool, M Ratansi; 190 bales wool, N Khatow; 600 cwts maize, Sanday and Co: 74 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 6 bales silk-waste, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—2,000 cwts bone meal, Croft Mody and Co; 40 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 5 bales carpets, G Sunhedina and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Scindia s—31 casks skins, S Forbes and Co; 75 packages skins, E N Stein.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Scindia s—97 casks skins, E N Stein.

FOR BOSTON.

Scindia s—53 casks skins, E N Stein.

FOR ANTWERP.

Sandon Hall s—180 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Chancellor s—4,004 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scisdia s—3,000 cwts mowrasseed and 2,000 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Chancellor s—2,002 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—83 cwts sharkfins and fishmawa, R Dhunji and Co; 75 cwts kismiss Y L Hingkee; 250 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Yeboshi Maru s—1,000 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Yeboshi Maru s—89 cwts gum M M Essabhoy; 401 cwts manure, P M Rahimbhoy; 450 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 25th Sept. on 501·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 1,30,000	Rs. 1,50,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 2,81,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	259	297	8	563
For previous 11 weeks of half year	18,12,000	17,80,000	45,000	36,37,000
Total for 12 weeks	19,42,000	19,30,000	49,000	39,21,000
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,17,556	1,82,182	9,233	3,09,321
Per mile of Ry..	233	362	18	613
Total to corresponding date...	17,32,456	19,01,338	— 9,606	35,24,185

Decrease for the week .....Rs. 25,321
Increase to date ... .Rs. 3,96,815

THE engagement is announced of Capt. Alan James Murray Binny, 1st D.Y.O. Lancers (Indian Army), son of the late Major-General William Henry Binny, Bengal Staff Corps, and of Mrs. Binny, of Crespigny House, Aldeburgh, Suffolk, to Dorothy, eldest daughter of Frederick Arthur Crisp, of Broadhurst, Balming, Surrey.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for ANNOUNCEMENT of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BUCKLE—Sept. 24, at Manor Lodge, Deal, the wife of Lieut. Buckle, R. N. of a daughter.

DOYLE—Sept. 24, at 53A Nevern Square, South Kensington, the wife of Arthur J. Doyle, of a son.

FORESTER—Sept. 22, at Claridge's Hotel, Brook Street, W., the wife of Capt. F. W. Forester, of a daughter.

KNATCHBULL-HUGESSEN—Sept. 22, at Summerhill, Willesboro', Kent, the wife of Capt. Evenard Knatchbull-Hugessen, of a daughter.

SOUTHWELL—Sept. 24, at 10 Collingham Road, South Kensington, the Viscountess Southwell, of a daughter.

WARLEIGH—Sept. 23, at 82 St. John's Park, Blackheath, S. E., the wife of Comdr. Percival H. Warleigh, R. N., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ANDREW—FRASER—Sept. 22, at St. Michael's Church, Blackheath Park, S.E., Major F. A. Andrew, 48th Pioneers, to Marjorie, daughter of the Hon. E. C. Fraser, of Mauritius.

BAINES—BUDDEN—Sept. 25, at St. Cyprian's Kimberley, South Africa, Colin Cuthbert, son of the late Lieut.-Col. J. E. Baines, 2nd Welsh Regt., to Helen, daughter of N. O. Budden.

DU BOULAY—HORNUNG—Sept. 21, at All Saints, Roffay, Horsham, Capt. Arthur Housemayne Du Boulay, R. E., to Blanche, daughter of J. P. Hornung.

JOSEPH BEAUCHAMP—Sept. 28, at St. Gabriel's, Warwick Square, Henry Hope Joseph, to Louisa Mary (Moina), daughter of the late Major-Gen. G. E. H. Beauchamp, Madras Army.

LEAN—HOLLEY—Sept. 22, at All Saints' Church, Okehampton, James Vincent Lean, to Constance Mary, daughter of Major-Gen. E. H. Holley.

PINK—FLEMING—Sept. 27, at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, Col. Francis John Pink, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., to Alice Evelyn, daughter of the Rev. John Fleming, M.A.

THYNNE—TOMLINSON—Sept. 23, at All Saints' Church, Clifton, Herbert Sayer Thynne, to Evelyn Mary, daughter of Lieut.-Col. W. Winslow Tomlinson, late Royal Army Medical Corps, of Clifton, Bristol.

DEATHS.

BICKFORD—Sept. 24, at Basset Road, Camborne, Julia, widow of the late Major Bickford, aged 82.

BRANDFORD GRIFFITH—Sept. 23, at Bathurst, West Africa, Horace Major Brandford Griffith, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary of the Gambia, aged 46.

ELGIN—Sept. 22, Countess of Elgin, at Dunphail, Morayshire

MOORE-LANE—Sept. 27, at Tilford, Surrey, Rosalie Mildred, daughter of Col. Maitland Moore-Lane, C.B., late Royal Art.

MUMBY—Sept. 22, at Spring Garden Lodge, Gosport, Mary Murch, widow of the late Col. Charles Mumby, J.P., aged 86.

SCARTH—Sept. 22, at Bearsted, Kent, Rev. John Scarth, honorary Canon of Rochester, aged 83.

SLOANE-STANLEY—Sept. 24, at Baden-Baden, Germany, Capt. Cecil Vivian Sloane-Stanley, late Captain 12th Royal Lancers, and Captain King's Royal Regt. Norfolk Imperial Yeomanry, aged 39.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

SOWERBY—JEFFERY.—October 15, at the Church of the Holy Name, Wodehouse Road, Bombay, by the Revd. Father J. S. Stein, S. J., Maurice Herbert Sowerby, Indian Civil Veterinary Department, to Queenie, daughter of the late John Edward Beevor Jeffery Indian Civil Service.

IN MEMORIAM.

H. W. WILLIAM.—Died 17th October, 1908, May God's good blessing rest upon his soul. Inserted in affectionate memory by his subordinate staff.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

KENT—SHERLOCK—October 6, at Bushull, Kadur District, Mysore, Edward Cavendish, youngest son of the late Rev. Charles Kent, Ludlow, Shropshire, to Eleanor Blythe Lloyd, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Col. Wright Sherlock, late 18th, the Royal Irish, of Eccles bourne, England.

DEATHS.

BURKE—October 8, at the General Hospital, Rangoon, of meningitis, James Michael Burke, Mechanical Engineer, beloved eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Burke, of Bangalore, and husband of Mrs. M. Burke.

KING—October 12, at the General Hospital, Madras, the dearly beloved mother of Mr. and Mrs. King, of 9, Main Road, Royapuram, aged 51 years.

H. T. BINKS,

UNDERTAKER AND MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,

Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay.

TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 33m.; Sun sets, 6h. 16m.; High water, 0-16m. 0·5a.; Low water, 6·3m., 6·8a.

Bombay Gymkhana Athletic Sports.

Bombay Merchants' Bank, Statutory meeting, Hummum Street, 5 p.m.

Band of the 116th Mahrattas, Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, 6 p.m.

Frecar's "Frivolities," Empire Theatre, 9·30 p.m.

Maxim: "Don't forget that the man who can but doesn't must give place to the man who can't but tries."

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Sunday, October 17.—12th Sunday after Trinity. Meeting: Depressed Classes Mission, Town Hall. Sun rises, 6h. 33m.; Sun sets, 6h. 16m.; High water, 0-45m., 0-33a.; Low water, 6-33m., 6-54a.

Monday, October 18.—Bombay Improvement Trust, Special Meeting, 4 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 34m., Sun sets, 6h. 15m.; High water, 1-16m., 1-0a.; Low water, 7-4m., 7-1a.

Tuesday, October 19.—Sun rises, 6h. 34m.; Sun sets, 6h. 14m.; High water, 1-51m., 1-33a.; Low water, 7-36m., 7 30a.

Wednesday, October 20.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.; Sun rises, 6h. 34m.; Sun sets, 6h. 13m.; High water, 2-32m., 2-12a.; Low water, 8-12m., 8-15a.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China and Japan per s. s. "Capri" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. to-day, Saturday.

AN INDIAN TEAM FOR ENGLAND.—Mr. Rutton Jamsetji Tata has contributed a sum of Rs. 10,000 to the fund for sending an Indian Cricket team to England.

NEXT YEAR'S CENSUS OF INDIA.—Mr. P. J. Meade, Collector of Surat, writes a correspondent, is to be selected by Government as the head of the Census operations in this country next year.

NEW IMPROVEMENT TRUSTEE.—Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Honorary Aid-de-Camp to the Viceroy, who has been taking a prominent grant in our civic affairs for many years, is about to leave Bombay. Mr. J. S. W. Milne has been appointed to act as a City Improvement Trustee during his absence.

THE L. M. and S. DEGREE.—Dr. Dinshaw, Principal of the Grant Medical College, and the Hon. Mr. W. H. Sharpe, Director of Public Instruction, notify that no student will in future be admitted into the Grant Medical College to study for the L. M. and S. degree.

MALABAR HILL PROPERTIES.—Government intend to take up, under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, a plot of land at Malabar Hill belonging to Bai Sundrabai, widow of Mr. Vishwanath Morobs, admeasuring 1,399 square yards, for the residence of Government officials.

HIGH COURT VACATION.—The High Court will close on the 18th instant for the October vacation and will re-open on the 1st November next. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar will be the vacation Judge and his Lordship will preside on the Insolvency side on Wednesday, the 20th inst.

TRAM ACCIDENT.—Heerji Ruttonji a Hindu (35), residing at Mandvi, was alighting from a tram car in motion at Colaba and fell down. His left foot got under one of the wheels of the car and was crushed. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where the foot was amputated.

FATAL JUMP.—Sub-Inspector Doran of the Null Bazaar Section was proceeding along Duncan Road at 11 o'clock on Thursday night when Ali Mahomed Jeewa, owner of hack victorias who was, with others in a gambling den at Duncan road, fearing that the Police Officer was about to raid the den jumped out of the window on to the roof of an adjoining house and then into a paved gutter, a distance of about twenty-five feet and was killed on the spot.

CRICKET CLUB ANNIVERSARY.—The 5th Anniversary of the promotors of the Jolly Cricket Club was celebrated in Seth Gangadas Ranchoddas's Bungalow at Dadar, under the presidency of Mr. Motilal Nagindas Mehta, when nearly all the Members of the club dined together. The Secretary, Mr. C. R. Shroff, gave a short report, from which it was perceived that the progress made by the club during the year was satisfactory. An interesting and instructive debate was held on Cricket and Unity in which Messrs. M. K. Desai, M. K. Parakh, B. B. Desai and Captain Mr. D. M. Reshumwala did good justice to the subject.

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING.—A meeting of the Faculty of Engineering of the Bombay University was held last evening in the University Library Mr. M. C. Murzban presiding, to elect a syndic in that faculty in place of Major W.V. Scudamore, Principal, College of Science, the seat being left vacant owing to his absence from three consecutive ordinary monthly meetings of the Syndicate. Two nominations were received for the vacant place, viz., (1) Major W. V. Scudamore, proposed by Mr. F. L. Sprott, and seconded by Mr. N. A. F. Moos; (2) Dr. Harold H. Mann, Principal, Agricultural College, proposed by the Rev. Dr. Mackichan and seconded by Professor T. K. Gujjar. Major Scudamore was elected by a majority.

DEPRESSED CLASSES MISSION.—The third anniversary meeting of the Depressed Classes Mission Society of India will be held in the Town Hall, Bombay, to-morrow, Sunday, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.). H. H. the Maharajah Gaikwar will deliver the presidential address and distribute the prizes to pupils. Among the speakers are the Hon'ble Mr Justice Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. J. K. Gokhale, C.I.E., Pandit Atmaram of Baroda, Prof. N. G. Welinkar, M.A., LL.B., and Mr. J. J. Vimadal, B. A., LL.B. Admission is by tickets (free) which can be had at the Prarthana Samaj, Girgaum, the Royal Asiatic Society's Library, and Messrs. Madhavdas Raghunathdas, below English Hotel, Hornby Road.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA ATHLETIC SPORTS:—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 4-30 p. m. to-day:—

March	...TheUhlan's Call .. Eilenberg
Overture	Poet and Peasant...Suppe
An Indian Romance	Hobomoko .....E. Reeves
Valse.....	Andalusische Lie - bestraumme.....Friedemann
Selection	.....The Spring ChickenCaryll
Egyptian Serenade	Amina .....P. Lincke
Selection	Reminiscences of All Nations.....Godfrey
Galop	Unter Donner and Blitz.....Strauss

THE ZURTHOSTI ANJUMAN ATASH BEHERAM.—The thirteenth anivesary of the Zurthosti Anjumam Atash Beheram at Dhobi Talao was performed on Thursday, amongst a large congregation of Parsee ladies and gentlemen. The Contractor's Hall, where the Jashan or thanksgiving ceremony took place, was beautifully decorated with flowers by Mr. Hormusji Dubash. At 9 o'clock in the morning the Jashan ceremony was performed by the High Priest Dusturji Kekhoshru Jamaspji, assisted by his brother Dastur Minocheher and about 300 priests, when almost all the members of the Managing Committee headed by Dr. Nanabhoy Nowroji Katrak, the Vice-President and the leading members of the Parsee community attended. After the Jashan ceremony was over the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Shapkurji B. Katrak read the annual report of the Managing Committee which embodied very important religious matters. The report stated amongst other matters thas during the year under review about Rs. 6,900 were contributed by certain ladies and gentlemen for the performance of the Baj Rajgar ceremonies of their deceased relatives and the financial position was as follows:—For the performance of Baj Rajgar ceremonies up to date, invested in Government Papers, Port Trust and Improvement Trust debentures, Rs. 1,16,000; for the purchase of firewood, Rs. 11,000; for current expenses, Rs. 9,100; for daily lights, Rs. 7,100; for Maneckji Hateria's Library, Rs. 5,000; for repairs to Contractor's Hall, Rs. 5,000; for repairs to Cavasji Adenwalla's Sanatorium, Rs. 3,600; miscellaneous, Rs. 1,700; total, Rs. 1,58 500. During the year under review two new Trustees were added to the four trustees for the purpose of convenience. Messrs. Jalbhai Ardeshir Sett, Cawasji Merwanji Sett, Byramji Nusserwanji Seervai, Dr. Nanabhoy Naoroji Katrak, Jamsetji Dadabhoy Nadirshaw, and Jamsetji Merwanji Antia, are the present trustees. The accounts of the funds for the two years ending October, 1908, were passed by Khan Bahadur Jamsetji Ardesir Dalal, and Hormusji Shapurii Katrak, for which the Managing Committee tendered their best thanks. After the distribution of silver coins to the priests the audience began to disperse. In the evening hundreds of Parsee ladies and gentlemen attended the Atash Beheram for prayers offering pieces of sandalwood. The whole of the Atash Beheram and the public road from Dhobi Talao, was beautifully illuminated with Kitson and other lights, and the whole day was enjoyed by the Parsees as a holiday.

THE BANDRA PALLI-MALLA ROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You will permit me to draw the attention of the authorities responsible to look after the maintenance and repairs of the above road. It would be unnecessary to describe the wretched and disgraceful condition of this road as from the fact of the existence of loose metal sprinkled about and the innumerable ruts and holes, it is quite enough to judge the extent of the hardships and discomfiture one has to put up with. I would however like to hear from the "Body Politic" the reasons for the total neglect of this piece of road. If a constitution like the Taluka Local Board of Salsette can keep up good roads surely there seems to be no reason to expect the reverse in a place where a Municipality exists.—Yours, etc.,

M. B. G.

From the 2nd to the 8th instant, 2 Europeans, 9 East Indians, 12 Native Christians, 313 Hindus, and 55 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 391. The death-rate was 39·9 per mile, the mean for the ten previous years being 50·0. The deaths are thus classified:—Fevers, 117; bowel complaints, 46; and other causes 228.

A PETITION has been prepared for signature in the City of London, urging the House of Lords to take such action as many give an opportunity to the people to express their views upon the proposals in the Budget before they are passed into law. The petition describes the principles of taxation contained in the Finance Bill as being "of such a revolutionary and destructive character as to threaten not only the rights of property, but likewise the welfare of the nation as a whole."

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, OCTOBER 15.

The season continued favourable in the United Provinces during September and an exceptionally good yield of autumn food grains appears to be assured off the greater part of the Province. while the land is in excellent condition for the spring sowings. The only exception to this general statement is to be found in parts of North of Oudh, where the later rainfall has been deficient and in consequence the late rice may suffer and there may be some restriction of the spring sowings. The favourable conditions are reflected in the course of prices, those of the kharif staples are falling substantially while those of rabi grains are still held up by demand for seed but are tending downwards on the whole and should move more freely when the sowings are over.

The sugar-cane crop is not so good as had been hoped in some of the Eastern Districts but is at present good or exceptionally good in the North and West. The reports regarding cotton and til are generally favourable; indigo appears to have been sown on about the same area as last year and the yield is estimated at 80 per cent. of the normal or slightly less than that of 1908.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 15.

The rainfall report for the past week published to-day shows no appreciable change in the abnormal features of the season's rainfall. Taking monsoon period an excess of 20 per cent. or more is shown in Bengal Proper, Rajputana, the Punjab (East and North) the North-West Frontier Provinces, Mysore and Madras (South-East) and a defect of a similar amount in Central India, the Central Provinces (West) and Baluchistan.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCTOBER 15.

The storm which crossed the Tenasserim Coast yesterday is shown this morning in the North-West of the Andaman Sea. It is probably of considerable intensity and is likely continue moving in a North-Westerly direction. The rainfall has increased in the South of the Peninsula. Most observatories south of Bangalore report falls of half an inch or over. The precipitation continued in the mountains in the extreme North and one or two light falls occurred in the East of the Punjab.

Diamond Island had one inch, Cuddalore, Negapatam, Tinnevelly, Kodaikanal and Mercara one and a half and Pamban two. Heavy cloud now extends over the greater part of Burma, the South of the Peninsula and the North-Western Himalayas and light cloud is reported from many stations in the rest of the country.

The forecast gives the rainfall as likely continue in the South of the Peninsula and the extreme North of India and to increase in Burma between Kyaukpyu and Rangoon.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 14TH OCTOBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 15th October, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the north and Central Punjab. Humidity is normal everywhere except at Sirsa where it is in excess. Day temperature has fallen and is in defect at Rawalpindi and Lahore; night temperature is normal but remains above it in the north-east.

The United Provinces.—Light cloud has appeared in the east but skies have cleared elsewhere. Humidity is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal except for an excess at Allahabad during day.

Sind and Rajputana.—Light cloud has appeared in the north-west Rajputana and moderate cloud persists in Lower Sind but skies are clear over the rest of the division. The air is damper at Bikaner and Ajmer. Maximum temperature is in defect at Ajmer; minimum is generally normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear almost everywhere. Humidity is in excess at Bhuj, Deesa and Rajkot, in defect at Surat, and normal in the remaining places. Day temperature is normal; night temperature is in defect at Bhuj and Bhavnagar Para.

The Central Provinces.—Light cloud persists in the north-west and skies continue clear elsewhere. The air is drier at Raipur, while the average amount of moisture is present in it in other places. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Cloud has decreased over Bombay and skies are now only lightly clouded almost everywhere. The air is drier at Ratnagiri but it contains the average amount of moisture over the rest of the division. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies remain lightly clouded in Hyderabad and clear elsewhere. Humidity is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is normal, night temperature remains generally in excess.

General Remarks.—Rainfall in the south has been nearly general: the important fall being 1·28" of rain at Negapatam. The barometer has begun to fall on the Coromandel Coast and pressure is relatively low in the south. Cloud has increased in Malabar, Mysore and Ceylon.

Weather is likely to remain fine but may become unsettled in the south.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

CHARITY CONCERT AT COLABA.

THE Regimental Theatre, Colaba, was crowded last evening, when an excellent concert was given for a charitable purpose, the proceeds being for the benefit of a soldier's widow. Some of Bombay's best vocalists were good enough to give their services, and in particular the solos which were so effectively rendered by Mrs. Shaw and Miss Nancy Shepherd were much enjoyed. The band of the Gloucestershire Regiment, which had just returned from Deolali, gave a selection introductory to the programme and also played during the interval. The concert opened with a well executed piano solo "Dance Negre" by Mr. Seymour Dove, and some excellent vocal items were subsequently given by Mr. Roblow with the "Children's Home," Mr. C. E. Pinkney who sang "Cut on the Deep" and Mr. G. Flynn. The humorous portion of the programme was a large one and supplied by such capable performers as Chief Stoker Wood of the "Perseus," Corporal Welch of the Gloucesters and Mr. Jack Gunn delighted everyone. Other interesting items were the bout with sabres between S. Sergant-Major Wall, Innskilling Dragoons, and Sergt. Gough of the Gloucesters, Sergt. Handford's step dancing and Bombardier Harris's balancing turn. Mr. Sanderson gave some excellent mimcry of a village concert, Mr. F. Power rendered an effective Monologue, Mr. Hauser, a good violin solo and the entertainment concluded with a clever exhibition of conjuiring by Mr. F. Kimpton.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. and O. mail steamer "Salsette" were the Countess of Antrim, Brigadier-General Angelo and Mrs. Angelo, Brigadier-General Drummond, Lieutenant-General Willcocks, General Ramsay and Mrs. Ramsay, the Hon. Mr. Colvin and Mrs. and Miss Colvin, Capt. the Hon. Nugent, and the Hon. Mr. Somerset.

HIGH COURT.—OCT. 16.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

244-09 Jehangir G and B Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy vs Damji Arjun a firm Matubhoy J and M.
749-09 Hiralal and Co Virchand Dulcharam the firm vs Mohanlal Jaychand Muncherbhai and N.
977-08 Matubhoy J and M Manekji Muncherji Batliwalla and others vs Ramkrishna D Dahifode and others Raghavaya B and N.
201-09 Jehangir G and B Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy vs Sha Lalubhoy Kuberdas Malvi H M and R.
217-09 Bicknell M and R Sharifabai widow and others vs Mahomed D H Hiraji Thakerdas and Co.
222-09 Shroff D and D J M Gosalkar and another vs Ramaya Dharmaji.
252-09 Payne and Co M Roushan vs K Bhanji alias Ghellabhoy Shroff D and D.
253-09 Bicknell M and R Worman and Co The firm vs K S Ramkachare Dickshit D and S.
325-09 Daphtary F and D A Chand vs S B Naik Bhaisanker K and G.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN.)

For Consent Decree.

736-09 Ardeshir H D and Co, P Bhagmal vs R Mathuradas and others, Malvi H M and R
784-09 Bhaisanker K and G R Vinayak Rale vs R Amthabhoy Raghavaya B and N.
92-09 Daphtary F and D L, Ebrahim Nagri vs Rakhibai widow and others, Nanu H and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

1055-08 Captain and V Shantaram Anant and Co vs Valabhdas Runchordas Hiralal and Co.

Long Causes.

478-06 Mirza M and M Moosa Adam Patel vs Ismail Moosa and others Kanga and P Tyabji D and Co.
657-09 Ardeshir H D and Co E E Grey and Co a firm vs B Jivabhoy M R Sayani.
281-08 Daphtary F and D Bhimrao Atmaram vs Rakhibai widow and another Nanu H and Co.
156-09 Jamshedji R and D Tajbhandas Dwarkadas vs Varman Visvanth and another Mirza M and M.
219-09 Mulla and M Syed Mahomed Hakim Bin Syed Ismail vs Shaik Abdul Samadalli Wadia G and L.
213-09 Mulla and M Keshovji Devkaran vs Luxminarayen Baldevdas Jamshedji R and D.
179-09 Jehangir G and B Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy vs Messrs Mulji Bros Jumani Tyabji D and Co.
446-09 Mulla and M B Sardarmal and others vs R Tarachand and others Shroff D and D.
789-08 Thakerdas and Co Michael Conway vs Ruttonbai widow and another Payne and Co Mulla and M.
110-09 Ardeshir H D and Co K Damoderdas vs The B B and C I Ry Coy and another Crawford B and Co Payne and Co.
111-09 Tyabji D and Co Abdul R Kumrudin vs Goolam Hoosein Alias Goolam Mohedin Shaik Miya Jan and others Crawford B and Co Little and Co.
113-09 T A Ghandy Hazarimal Teja vs Narayen Arjoon Smetham B and Co.
129-09 Kanga and P M Goculdas and another vs A Ramrao Payne and Co.
183-09 Smetham B and Co R S Sholding vs Jijibhoy N Todimalla and others Payne and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MACLEOD).

After the Chamber Matter is Over.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

828-07 Kanga and P D, Beharilal a firm vs N Mohanlal and others, Hiralal and Co. Part heard.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

483-07 Shamrao M and H, Gulabchand Khimchand vs Ladkibai widow, Tyabji D & Co.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

19TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, OCT. 17.

7-45

SHRIEVALTY: ITS ORIGIN AND HISTORY.

MR. C. HATAVADANA RAO, B.A., B.L., writes in the "Indian Review":—The recent action of the Government of Bombay in cancelling a Sheriff's Meeting called for in that City and the refusal of the Madras Sheriff only a couple of months ago to convene a meeting of the Citizens of Madras raise interesting questions as to the origin and history of Shrievalty in India. The Office of Sheriff is an exceedingly old and honourable one in England, where each County has its own Sheriff. During Anglo-Saxon times, the Sheriff was merely the Deputy of the Earl or "Comes," to whom, it is said, was entrusted the custody of the Shire on the first division of the Kingdom into Counties. Gradually, however, the Earl resigned the more laborious duties of his Office to his Deputy, who in feudal times became the real Head of the County. He thus became the royal representative in the County, held his Court (the Sheriff's "tourn" or "leet") in it and further looked after the financial interests of the Crown in it. Thus, all Civil, Judicial and Financial powers were vested in his hands. When the principle of representation came into existence, the County Court was given the right to elect the Knights of the Shire. In early times, the office seems in some cases, at least, an hereditary one; this was abolished later by Statute. Ordinarily however, he was elected by the people. Thus, the City of London had the election of Sheriffs of London and Middlesex vested in their body by a Charter of Henry I., and this right they still exercise. A Statute of Edward I.'s reign, 1300 A.D., recognised this right of the people to elect Sheriffs in all Counties in which the office was not hereditary. But throughout England generally (and in Wales also under Stat. 8 & 9 Vict. Ch. 11., passed in 1845,) it is provided by a Statute of the reign of Edward II., passed in 1316 that the Sheriffs should thenceforth be assigned by the Chancellor, Treasurer and Judges, as being persons in whom the same trust might with confidence be reposed. Accordingly, it is now the custom for all Judges, High Officers and Privy Councillors to meet in the Exchequer on the morrow of St. Martin and then and there for the Judges to propose three persons for each County, to be reported (if approved of) to the Crown, who afterwards appoints one of them to be Sheriff. The office lasts in England only one year, or until a successor is appointed. During the reign of the Plantagenets, the Sheriff lost much of his powers and prestige. The rise of the Courts, took away his Judicial powers; his Criminal powers are now restricted to preliminary investigation into crime and in some cases the summary trial of offenders, now usually conducted by the Sheriff-Depute, who really came into existence at the time when persons ignorant of the law became under the hereditary system, Sheriffs. His Military functions were taken over by the Lord-Lieutenant, who is now more prominent in the County than the Sheriff and whose Office dates according to some from the time of Henry VIII., and according to others from the reign of Edward VI. He is now chiefly a Ministerial Officer; he arrests or imprisons, summons and returns the Jury, carries the judgment or sentence of Court into effect, &c.

With their emigration to America and India, Englishmen carried their institutions. The Shrievalty exists in most of the State Governments in the United States of America. His duties in them are the same as in England, but different States differ in details. He is very generally elected by the people, and his term of office may extend to two or more years even. His duties are also, as in England, purely Ministerial. So far as Madras is concerned, his Office seems to have come into existence with the establishment of the Recorder's Court in it on 1st November, 1798, in accordance with the East India Act of 1797 (37 Geo. III. C. 142). It is doubtful if the office is really older than this; however, so far as could be made out at present there is nothing to show that it came into being in 1687, when the Mayor's Court (in accordance with the Charter Act of that year) was established in Madras, and the Mayor and Aldermen directed to act as a Court of Record, with power to try Civil and Criminal Causes. Under that Charter, a Recorder was also directed to be appointed, to help the Mayor in trying, and judging causes of any considerable value or intricacy. The first Recorder appointed under it was apparently Sir John Biggs, formerly Recorder of Portsmouth, who had come out to Madras as Judge-Advocate in 1686. It is doubtful if he had the help of a Sheriff; but it is certain that on the conversion of the Mayor's Court, in 1797, into a Recorder's Court a Sheriff came into existence in Madras. Though the name of the Sheriff of 1797 is not at present traceable Mr William Fraser (apparently a Coachmaker) was Sheriff of Madras in 1800. The Office in Madras has always been held for a single year, though some Sheriffs have been re-appointed as many as four times. Mr. Kirkby Dalrymple who first became Sheriff in 1803, was re-appointed in 1874 1816, and 1818. The Sheriff appears to have had from the earliest times a Deputy Sheriff, the holder of the office, in 1800 being Mr. Thomas Blythe, like Mr. Fraser, a Coachmaker.

So far as it could be made out, the office of the Sheriff in India, (it dates in Calcutta apparently from 1773 and in Bombay from 1798 as at Madras) is at present more an ornamental than a necessary one. He is the first Citizen of the City in the sense that he is chosen from the people to aid in the carrying out of certain ministerial functions, in aid primarily of justice. His position in the Presidency Towns is undoubtedly a relic of the times when Englishmen in India tried to reproduce their native institutions. That he has so far survived the struggles of two and-a-half centuries he owes to the retention of the original jurisdiction of the High Courts in these three Capital Cities of India and to the inherent conservative nature of the English race. In accordance with immemorial English custom the Sheriff has been asked to convene Public Meetings for the furtherance of public interests. To say that the Sheriff is a Government Officer, is, perhaps, technically correct; but looking to the genesis and history of his office one would be inclined to say that he is first a Citizen and then an Officer. We ought to remember that his office at first was elective. It cannot be gainsaid that in virtue of his office, he stands neutral between parties, whether private (as in Civil Causes) or public (as in Criminal Causes), and allows justice to take its course. It would be in consonance with the "status" of his ancient office to leave him a free hand in the matter of convening meetings at the request of representative public men. Whether he has the unequivocal right to decline such a request is another question. Each case would naturally depend upon its own particular circumstances. But, as a general rule, as a citizen and that the foremost citizen of the town, it would be his bounden duty to accede to the resonable requests of representative citizens. If he acted otherwise, he would certainly be not doing justice to his high and historic office. A public meeting without him, or called together without his aid, would certainly be a regular meeting of the public; only, wherever and whenever he exists, if he does not convene it, he really writes his own decree out.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 2nd Oct. 1909.

	Miles Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate earnings for week ending 2nd Oct. 1909.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec	1606·53	707692	8230404	8938096
I.M. Ry. System	1178·06	186758	1892046	2078804
A. D. C. Ry.....	125·66	32168	306549	338710
Baran Kotah Ry.	40·20	2383	17557	19947
Total...	2950·55	929001	10446538	11375557
Actuals for corrg. week ending 3rd Oct. 1908.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec	1606·53	702573	7616435	8319010
I.M.Ry. System	1177·62	170808	2074788	2245294
A. D. C. Ry.....	125·99	22710	337008	359718
B. K. Railway...	13·31	173	1590	1763
Total	2923·45	895966	10029817	10925783
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. R.	+ 0·01	+ 5117	+ 613969	+ 619086
Inc. or Dec. I. M. Ry	+ 0·44	+ 16250	— 182740	— 166490
Inc. or Dec. A. D. C. R.	— 0·33	+ 9458	— 30457	— 20999
Inc. or Dec. Baran-Kotah R.	+ 26·98	+ 2210	+ 15967	+ 18177

NOTE—Corrected with Audited figures upto 31st July.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

SIR J. MUIR MACKENZIE.

THE "Indian Spectator":—The Agricultural Conference at Poona was on no other subject more unanimous than on the valuable services which Sir John Muir Mackenzie had rendered to the cause of agricultural progress and prosperity. One speaker was so enthusiastic that he would have liked the Conference to pray for an extension of Sir John's term of office by five years. The bitterest opposition to such extensions would come from the distinguished Service to which Sir John himself belongs, and a mutiny of the Civil Service would be a very serious affair. Apart from the good which our Revenue Member has done in the past, the next ten months of his connection with the Presidency will witness the inauguration of several important measures and institutions for the benefit of the agriculturist. The Conference recommended that in every taluka there must be an agricultural school, besides the instruction in agriculture which it may be possible to impart in the primary schools; and Sir John announced in his concluding speech that the Government had already considered the subject and would proceed without unnecessary delay to give effect to the recommendation. Another important announcement made by him was that the Government of India had held out hopes of sanctioning a central bank for financing co-operative credit societies and agricultural enterprise such as was contemplated by Sir Vithaldas Thackersey and Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas. Though the scheme was elaborated by these two gentlemen, who have fought hard for the idea its acceptance by Government must be credited to the account of Sir J. Muir Mackenzie. His was also the experiment which has hitherto proved successful of financing the sugarcane growers on the Nira Canal. The success of that experiment opens out a long vista of possibilities, as was explained in a very able and instructive speech by the officer in charge of the financing operations on the Canal. Some very important departures have been sanctioned in the policy of the Forest Deparment and of the Revenue Department in providing grounds to villages and in charging a fee for grazing. The greatest department over which Sir John presides has a reputation for grasping proclivities. There are people who are ready to suspect whether the object of the Government in promoting agricultural improvement may not be to enhance the assessment and to get more revenue. Assuming that to be the object, one fails to see the wickedness of the desire, as long as the Government leaves to the cultivator the greater part of the benefit that has resulted from the improvement. A parent is not considered wicked and selfish if he hopes to lean in his old age upon the son whom he brings up. Sir John, however, disclaimed the charge of avarice and assured the Conference that "any improvement that would be made—whether in the matter of wells, or superior crops or manure—would not lead to the enhancement of a pie in their assessment."

PUBLICE COMPANIES IN INDIA.

The "Kaiser i-Hind":—Recent events have caused many to wonder whether it be not possible that Public Companies in India should not be run in a different manner. The usual system is that the concerns should be in the hands of agents and, though in some ways this has advantages, thereby the shareholders really have very little voice in the management. The common system in England is that the shareholders have direct representation in the concerns through the directors who are the real managers. To some extent the same may be said of Directors in India but on the other hand, their voice is generally drowned by that of the agents and even if occasionally, the shareholders desire a change of management it is exceedingly hard to secure. So long as the management of a concern is conducted in its own offices a change of management can be affected without causing any great difficulties but when it necessitates taking the work away from the staff which understands and conducts the work but which is employed by the agents and not by the concern itself, infinite dangers arise and any change is bound to be detrimental to the shareholders. It would be better we think, if directorships in Indian Companies carried with them greater responsibilities and no director should ever be appointed without the calling of a meeting for the purpose. It may be argued that the number of shareholders who appear at special and general meetings is very small, but the reason is to be traced to the fact that their attendance is very largely useless. The question is one which might well engage the attention of the legal fraternity, in Bombay and the result, we feel sure would be that money for investments would speedily become more liquid and that the true value of shares would be better represented in the market.

GOVERNMENT AND MALABAR HILL PROPERTIES.

The "Rast Goftar":—The contemplated acquisition by the Government of private properties at Malabar Hill has caused immense heart-burning and dissatisfaction among owners of bungalows in that locality. The Government have long kept an eye on the Hill with a view to accommodate their officials with suitable habitations. The patriarchal anxiety of the Government for the convenience and welfare of their superior officers may be commendable on the stand-point of the relationship of masters and servants, but the efforts to help a favoured class at the sacrifice of other vested interests suggests the old proverb of robbing Peter to pay Paul. The Hill constitutes one of the best sites of Bombay, and those who are able to maintain properties have as much a right to occupy it as Government officials. The forcible excitment of owners from houses that they have occupied for years past would inflict a great hardship. That Government should be driven to having recourse to such an extreme measure is a virtual confession that the public bodies to whom they have entrusted the work of the expansion of the city have failed to fulfil it to their satisfaction, so that if their officials are to be properly housed the object is to be accomplished by dislodging other individuals from their houses. But there is no longer that dearth of suitable residences for the well-to-do classes which prevailed in Bombay some ten years ago. Every year the operations of the City Improvement Trust are opening out vast areas for the construction of buildings suited to the needs of the wealthy classes, and Government officials might very well be left to themselves to find houses that they want, and pay for the kind of accommodation which they desire. There is a stipulation running through almost all leases of the houses and bungalaws in question, whereby Government have reserved the right to resume the land and properties for the purposes of public utility. This condition in the leases would not justify the dispossession of the owners of their houses to meet the requirements of the case for which their properties are wanted. We mean there can be no moral justification; because if the parties should go to law and the win is on the side of the Government, their success would be assigned in that case to a strained and far-fetched interpretation of a legal technicality, and we may well cry out in that case "the law is an hass." We regret that such decision should be arrived at in the regime of a considerate and kind-hearted Governor as H. E. Sir George Clarke. There was a proposal at the meeting of the interested landlords held last week to approach the Governor in the form of a deputation. We approve of that suggestion, for if as announced at the meeting by Mr. Kanga, Solicitor, such a course would not prejudice their legal rights we think that His Excellency may be induced to see his way to reconsider the matter. Failing a compromise, the landlords must unite in their corporate interests to help the first test-case that is brought before the courts, with all the support which they can give.

THE POONA WIDOWS' HOME.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind":—Once again Sir George Clarke has proved his desire to enter into the inner life of the country, and to seek there what can be done to better it. Early in the week at no little personal inconvenience, he paid a visit to the Poona Widows' Home. The success of that institution has been remarkable for, despite the fact it has to fight one of the strongest prejudices of the Hindus, it has succeeded in increasing the number of its inmates from four, but a short time ago, to a hundred. Equally gratifying was the presence on the occasion of a large number of ladies and gentlemen, Hindus, Parsis and Mahomedans. We purposely place the Hindus first, because it is they who are most affected and we hope that the quotation from the laws of Manu which His Excellency gave will sink into their minds and bear fruit. "Honour to Women," was the text of his speech, and skilfully he showed that by abandoning a custom which has lost its meaning, the Hindu race will benefit itself. It is smarting under the display of a few suffragettes who emulate the tastics of street bullies Englishmen still hold unfalteringly to the belief that woman's influence is ennobling, and that all honour and chivalry is due to them. That standard of thought may yet come in India, but this is the day of small things, and the future must be left to develop out of the things of to-day. Wherefore it is safe to predict that the meeting at the Home near Poona will, in its quiet way, have effects which will develop and ultimately alter one of the strongest of the social customs of India, and here we would echo the words of Mrs. Ranade. The widows' association needs funds if it is to carry on its work, satisfactorily extending its influence. His Excellency had some good advice to give as well as kind words. To the lives of the inmates of the Home he wants to see added the happiness which comes with recreation. All work and no play make Jack a dull boy, and what holds in the one case holds in the other. School life is often proved to become monotonous and all that can make it cheerful is to be welcomed. No doubt, the advise will be followed and the widows profit by its utterance in that they will gather the pleasures of more of the gladness of youth and the physical gain of improved health.

The "Gujerati":—On Tuesday last H. E. Sir George Clarke performed a very interesting function when he distributed prizes to the pupils of the Widows' Home at Poona. A noteworthy feature of the occasion was the neat little exhibition that was arranged there of a variety of articles made by the girls. Knitting is also taught in the Ashrama where there are two machines used for the purpose and a few girls have been already working at them and turning out cotton and woolen socks. Similar progress is being made in the art of sewing both with hand and machine, and a variety of excellent cloths are turned out. It is thus obvious that every effort is being made by the managers of the institution to make their institution practically useful to the pupils with an eye to the role they are expected to play in after-life. Every one of them has to bear her share in active manual work common in Hindu homes of the ordinary type, such as grinding, pounding, and washing, and the culinary art in its simple departments is not neglected. At the outset of his speech His Excellency made a touching reference to the late Lady Clarke and expressed his satisfaction that the Hindu community had become alive to its injustice to and neglect of a section of society that deserved compassion and help. He felt gratified that a few earnest ladies had devoted themselves to the self-imposed task of ameliorating the condition of their own sisters and congratulated the institution on the satisfactory progress it was making. His Excellency made an appeal to the guardians of widows and men of wealth and position generally to come forward to assist the noble work that the zealous and self-sacrificing managers of the Hindu Widow's Home are doing, and it is certainly an appeal that ought to evoke a sympathetic response at the hands of liberal-minded and liberal-handed Hindus.

THE FIRE AT KALBADEVI.

The "Rast Goftar":—The recent fire at Kalbadevi shows that the lessons learnt at the Chuckla Bazaar fire have not been availed of for the adoption of preventive measures against the occurrences of similar catastrophes in the city. The Bombay fire-brigade is one of the most efficiently organized departments of Municipality. It has often done yeoman's service during emergencies, and the public have had very few occasions to complain about laxity or mismanagement in the department. Whenever in the past, conflagrations have not been controlled in good time we have looked for a loose screw in other departments than in the fire-brigade. The scarcity of water-supply has often facilitated the progress of fires and for delay in the appearance of the fire-engines at the scene of trouble, the absence of prompt communication between the Police quarters and fire-brigade stations has had something to account for. Though the fire-brigade has been adequately equipped with appliances for controlling fire, the provisions for life-saving appliances are any thing but satisfactory. The fire-escapes, as a rule, appear the last on the scene, as though property was regarded as more valuable asset than human life. The ladders are propelled by hand, involving a dangerous delay in their appearance during energencies. Arrangements must be made to propel the ladders with the fire-engines, or they must be driven, separately, by horse or motor traction. Every Police-station must be equipped with fire-ladders of sufficient length, which may also be set up at suitable distances in such thickly crowded localities as are far off from the nearest fire-brigade stations and, every Policeman must be trained to handle them. At present the life-saving appliances are deposited only with the fire-brigade stations, and much valuable time is lost before they are brought to the scene of action. As regards the Kalbadevi fire, we are afraid that the fire-brigade has not acquitted itself with the promptness with which we have credited them above. If the European officer had accompanied his staff, the life that has been lost might have been rescued. The native fireman was evidently to blame for his culpable supineness, but his share in the responsibility for the general inaction displayed on the occasion must be carefully ascertained. If he and the other native firemen only carried out specific instructions from their head, for not taking any action of their own initiative in the absence of their superiors, the charge will have to be laid on other shoulders. The Corporation has called upon the Commissioner to investigate in this matter, and the inquiry centres upon these two issues,—the delay on the part of the superior officer and the inaction of the native firemen.

CUT THREE INCHES DEEP.

Terrible Operation for Stone in the Kidneys.

"I suffered from inflammation of the bladder and stone in the kidneys for 2 years," says Mrs. A. Hanson, of 19, Hawk Street, Huddersfield, England. "At first I couldn't understand what was the matter with me; my eyes grew puffy, and I could hardly see out of them; I had awful headaches, and my feet and hands began to swell terribly. The urine was thick and gravelly, and very scarce. One moment I would be in a fever of heat, with drops of perspiration rolling off me; the next moment I was all of a chill.

"I used to have mustard poultices applied to ease the terrible pain, and, although they burnt the skin off, I never felt anything of them, so cruel was the pain in my back.

"I got into such a state that I had to go into .....Infirmary, where I was detained 10 weeks. There, I was operated upon, and as long as I live I shall never forget the horror of that operation. They cut me three inches deep in the side, and it seemed just as though they had lifted the flesh right up. Even to-day I shudder to think of what I went through, and no power on earth could persuade me to undergo such a terrible ordeal again I thought every hour was going to be my last.

"I feel sure that if I had begun with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills earlier I should never have needed to undergo that operation. Before I had taken many doses I felt relieved, and after a few boxes the water began to pass quite naturally, all the muddiness had gone, and there was no gravel. I have not had one of those bad turns of kidney complaint from that day to this, although I used to have bad turns every week or fortnight before."

Several months later Mrs. Hanson said, "I have been keeping first rate ever since I used Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

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protects the skin from the hottest sun or coldest wind. Invaluable for immediately curing chaps, sunburn, insect bites and abrasions and for preventing blueness from cold. Cannot grow hair, requires no powder to hide it and does away with the necessity of dangerous greasy skin foods. For giving lasting clean cool comfort and healthy transparency of skin it has no equal.

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(Baraques to Dover, July 25, 1909)

M. Bleriot's momentous achievement in flying from France to England in a heavier than air machine is destined to become a milestone in History.

Nerve Strain, Despondency, Exhaustion

All the world knows about the Great Channel Flight, but it is from M. Bleriot himself we learn how much his marvellous conquest of the air depended upon the nerve force and endurance created by Phosferine.

The great aviator confesses that the magnitude of his undertaking made him apprehensive and despondent, and only by re-inforcing his nerve power with Phosferine was he able to endure the great strain which resulted in such a brilliant triumph.

It is an established fact that the most brainy and daring men recognize success depends on man's *own* driving power—*nerve energy*, and M. Bleriot's tribute to the *energising* efficacy of Phosferine was preceded by that of his countryman, M. Farman, the famous aeroplanist, and thousands of distinguished people all over the world.

It is M. Bleriot's conviction that aerial flight is impossible without an abundance of nerve force to withstand the unseen risks, shock or effects of exposure, and his channel flight experience of the vitalising potency and *permanent* staying power of Phosferine has compelled his grateful appreciation.

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M. Louis Bleriot, the first man to fly across the English Channel, writes:—"I have also found, as my colleague M. Henri Farman has, that a considerable amount of benefit is to be derived from the use of Phosferine as a nerve tonic.

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For anyone, no matter what capacity, I can with confidence recommend Phosferine as a bracing nerve tonic and preventive against fatigue and a restorative for loss of vitality."—July 29, 1909.

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Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
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and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

PURCHASE OF SETS OF CARD CLOTHING.

Decree for the Plaintiff.

Before Mr. Justice Davar.

NORMAN MACBETH AND ANOTHER VS. AHMEDBHOY HABIBBHOY.

For the Plaintiff:—Mr. Roberts on and Mr. Shortt, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co.

For the Defendant:—Mr. M. A. Jinnah and Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Thakordass and Co.

His Lordship has disposed of this suit filed by the plaintiff to recover from the defendant Rs. 13,140-5-0 with interest being the equivalent of the draft for £ 876-0-5, which represented the purchase price of the 50 sets of card clothing. The facts of the suit have already been reported.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment, said that the plaintiffs were a well-known firm of engineers and machinery merchants, who had carried on business as such in Bombay for many years. They also carried on business in Calcutta, and had a place at Bolton. The defendant is a wealthy merchant of Bombay, and is the owner of a Spinning Mill known as the Victoria Mills. A portion of this mill was burnt down on 14th October 1906, and much of its machinery was damaged, both by fire and water. The Victoria Mills had 120 roller cards in their mills. The card clothings on the roller cards were so damaged by the accumulated water on the upper floor that they were pronounced to be wholly unserviceable, and the defendant had to have his roller cards reclothed. Messrs. Samuel Law and Sons were manufacturers of card clothing and the plaintiffs were their agents in India. The plaintiff's case was that in November 1906, the defendant gave them an order to bring out to India on his account 120 sets of card clothing; that they imported two lots of 20 sets, each of which the defendant took delivery, and paid the price thereof; that 50 more sets came out to Bombay, of which the defendant wrongfully refused to take delivery and declined to pay the drafts. The defence was that the contract was with Samuel Law and Sons and not with the plaintiffs who were merely agents and as such were not entitled to maintain this suit against him; he also set up a cancellation or modification of the original contract and contended that he was not bound to take delivery of and pay for the 50 sets in question. The main questions for decision in the suit were (1) whether the plaintiffs were entitled to maintain this suit and (2) whether the defendant was liable to pay to the plaintiffs the sum claimed by them. In considering the first question, His Lordship said, it was important to ascertain to whom the defendant gave credit, who did he look to and hold responsible for the due performance of the contract? His Lordship said that the proved facts of the case were the principals, so far as the defendant was concerned, and the defendant treated the plaintiffs as such and dealt with them on that basis, and His Lordship felt no difficulty in holding that the plaintiffs were principals in the contract, that the defendant dealt with the plaintiffs as principals and that they were entitled to maintain this suit against the defendant.

The answer to the next question for determination depended upon various considerations. At the very outset His Lordship thought that it was fair to the defendant to state that in His Lordship's opinion, he (the defendant) was in no sense responsible for this fight with the plaintiffs. Now that at the hearing, all the facts and circumstances were thoroughly investigated and unravelled, it was quite clear, said his Lordship, that this fight against the plaintiffs was entirely due to a misunderstanding in the mind of the defendant, a misunderstanding for which his manager, Mr. Buckley, was solely responsible. The plaintiffs were not in the least responsible for the misunderstanding produced in the mind of the defendant, which had led him to contest the plaintiffs' claim. The defendant seemed to have acted under Mr. Buckley's instructions and advice and Mr. Buckley was a man who impressed His Lordship as being inexact both in his thought and language.

Upon the evidence His Lordship held that the defendant was bound to take delivery of the goods tendered to him at the latest in the beginning of November 1907 and that his refusal to take delivery and pay the price of the 50 sets of card clothing was wrongful. The plaintiffs, His Lordship found had always been ready and willing to deliver the goods to the defendant. In this transaction, His Lordship stated, the plaintiffs had not only acted with scrupulous fairness, but had shown great indulgence and forbearance to the defendant, and it was a matter of great regret that the defendant should have been involved in this expensive litigation—mainly the result of relying solely on the representations of his manager.

The only question that remained to be considered by His Lordship was with regard to interest. In their plaint the plaintiffs claimed interest at 9 per cent. Whatever may have been the mercantile rate of interest some years ago, His Lordship did not think would be right to hold at the present time that 9 per cent. was in India, the ruling mercantile rate of interest. His Lordship thought 6 per cent. was a fair rate of interest to allow between merchants.

His Lordship, accordingly, passed a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 13,140 5-0 with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, from November 12th 1907, up to date. The defendant was ordered to pay the plaintiff's cost of this suit.

TESTAMENTARY SUIT.

Probate of A Will Granted.

Before Mr. Justice Davar.

DAYASHANKAR DEVSHANKAR AND OTHERS VS. AMRITLAL GIRJASHANKAR.

For the Plaintiff:—Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, with the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co.

For the Defendant:—Mr. Saroff and Mr. Joshi, instructed by Mr. S. B. Mehta.

The plaintiffs, who are the executors of a will of one Bai Amrat, widow of one Kalidas Harishankar, had applied for probate of the will. The defendant filed a caveat against this petition on the ground that the will was executed by the deceased lady, when she was in an unsound state of mind.

When the suit came on for hearing and evidence was recorded, the defendant undertook to withdraw his caveat provided he was allowed his costs from the estate. The plaintiffs having consented, His Lordship passed an order dismissing the caveat and granted probate of the will to the plaintiffs. His Lordship further ordered that the costs of the plaintiffs be provided from the estate as between attorney and client, and those of the defendant were to come out of the estate as between party and party.

MURDER FOR A SMOKING PIPE.

Conviction and Sentence Confirmed.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

IMPERATOR VS. KUSHA PIRA.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. H. S. Phadnis, Sessions Judge of Khandesh, who had convicted the accused of murdering one Mohaniya and sentenced him to transportation for life.

It appeared that on the Tapti Valley Railway the line passes through a cutting between the stations of Nandarbar and Tishi. The cutting was in charge of a body of gangmen who lived in quarters a couple of furlongs from it on the Tishi side. The quarters consisted of rooms with a courtyard between. In the western set of rooms lived Sheku and the accused, and the deceased Mohaniya lived in the eastern set. On 19th March last Mohaniya returned to his room for his mid-day meal and the accused and one Kisan, son-in-law of Sheku, returned to the quarters from Tishi station after the departure of a down train. While smoking a quarrel arose between Mohaniya and accused over the ownership of the pipe. Mohaniya went into his room followed by the accused who hit him on the forehead with a plek. Mohaniya fainted and became unconscious and did not recover consciousness thereafter. Under Sheku's advice he was wrapped in a quilt and carried to the cutting and deposited in a gutter. Kisan went to give information at the Nandarbar Station that Mohaniya had been knocked down by the down train and was lying unconscious in the gutter. At about 7 p.m. the Permanent Way Inspector, the Railway Doctor and the Head Constable went on a trolly to where Mohaniya was lying and carried him to the Railway Hospital, where his wound was examined and dressed. Mohaniya died the next evening in the hospital. The next afternoon the Magistrate held an inquest upon the body, and concluding on the statements of Sheku and others that death was due to his having been knocked down by a train, directed burial. The next day he visited the alleged scene of the accident but could notice no signs of an accident. The same evening deceased's brother, Sudama, complained to him that death must have been due to violence. The body was thereupon exhumed and sent to Nandarbar dispensary for a post-mortem with the result that death was found to be due to a fracture of the skull by violence. Five days after the Railway Head Constable took up the investigation. He got hold of Sheku's little girl from whose lips for the first time the true explanation of Mohaniya's death came out. Thereafter the accused was arrested and placed before the Magistrate for inquiry and commitment.

The Sessions judge, disagreeing with the assessors, found the accused guilty and sentenced him as above stated.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

SALE OF MORTGAGE PROPERTY STAYED.

Order to be Modified.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

HAJI JAKERIA HAJI AHMED PATEL VS. HAJI ISMAIL ALLANA AND ANOTHER.

For the defendant-appellant:—The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalwad, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co.

For the plaintiff-respondent:—Mr. L. J. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co.

This was an appeal from an order passed by Mr. Justice Beaman on a notice of motion, to have a mortgage sale postponed, in a suit filed by a puisne mortgagee for a declaration of his rights as well as the rights of a prior mortgagee for the taking of accounts and so forth.

Mr. Justice Beaman had ordered that on the plaintiff depositing in Court within one week from the date of the order Rs. 50,000 in cash and one lakh in cash or security to the satisfaction of the prothonotary, the sale be stayed pending the decision of the suit. His Lordship had further ordered upon the prayer of the plaintiff, that he be given inspection of the first defendant's mortgage and accounts.

Against these orders the defendant appealed and after hearing the arguments of counsel their Lordships in delivering their judgment said that the order of Mr. Justice Beaman was wrong in so far as it ordered the sum of Rs. 50,000 in cash and security to the extent of one lac to be deposited in Court to reimburse to the appellant any loss he might sustain by reason of the sale being deferred and that it was clear that a sale by the mortgagee could only be stayed upon the mortgagor bringing into Court the amount sworn by the mortgagee to be due to him, and their Lordships modified the order of the Court below by ordering that the amount, ordered to be deposited, should be deposited in a manner that it could ultimately be applied towards the redemption of the mortgage in case it was held to be valid.

As regards the question of inspection, their Lordships modified the order of the Court below by limiting the inspection to two things only, viz. the equitable mortgage and the accounts.

The costs of the appeal were made costs in the cause.

RULE MADE ABSOLUTE.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

IMPERATOR VS. CHOONILAL CHOTALAL.

For the Accused:—Mr. G. N. Thakor.

For the Crown:—The Government Pleader.

This was a rule obtained by the accused calling upon the Crown to show cause why the commitment order, made by Mr. Edroos, First Class City Magistrate of Broach, should not be set aside and why the Magistrate should not be directed with the rest of the trial at once.

It appeared that the accused was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 16,217-8-0, being the cash belonging to the Broach Whittle Spinning and Manufacturing Company, where he had been the head cashier for fifteen years. After recording the evidence for the prosecution, the Magistrate committed the accused to take his trial at the Court of Sessions at the request of the prosecuting counsel, though he had expressed an opinion that the punishment he was authorised by law to inflict would have been quite adequate to meet with the requirements of justice.

After hearing the Government Pleader, their Lordships made the rule absolute.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Tram-driver No. 76 was charged at the instance of Mr. Pherozeshah Hormasji Contractor, of Messrs. Noble and Sons, Manufacturers of aerated waters, with rash and negligent driving. Mr. Vicaji, Pleader, prosecuted, and Mr. DeQuadras defended the accused. It appeared that on the 8th April last a sodawater cart belonging to the complainant's firm was going across the tram lines opposite Oak-lane, when the accused dashed into the hind wheel of the cart just as it was leaving the line. The wheel was broken and a man who was sitting on the soda-water boxes was thrown over and sustained considerable injuries. The man was removed to the G. T. Hospital. The complainant alleged that a number of bottles were broken and altogether he suffered loss to the extent of Rs. 150.

In giving his decision the Magistrate was of opinion that there was no doubt that the accused was guilty of a rash act. At the same time there was a delay of one month before the complainant filed his case. This was due apparently to the fact that he had failed in his endeavours to be compensated by the Tramway Company. His Worship sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 20.

Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate.

STOWAWAY ON A TRANSPORT.

Inspector Dixon charged George Conetta, a European, with having stowed himself on board the hired Transport "Rohilla" without the consent of the owners or any one authorised to give him permission. It appears that just before the "Rohilla" sailed for Southampton yesterday from Bombay the Captain informed the pilot in charge that there was a stowaway on board. The latter told Inspector Dixon about it who found the accused in concealment in the fore-gally.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and said he had worked at the docks at Southampton as a stevedore. He was asked by the cook on board the "Rohilla" if he would like to come out to India and he was told that he would be well paid at the end of the voyage As work was very bad in England he decided to come out in the ship. He used to sleep outside in the galley and his work on board was to rise early and light the fire. Questioned by the Court as to what he intended doing here accused said he would try and work. Inspector Dixon said that the accused's was a hard case as he had been practically stranded here, having been led into a trap by the cook. His Worship sentenced the accused to one day's simple imprisonment and ordered him to be sent to the Sailors' Home.

MAZAGON.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate.

ROWDY EX-SOLDIERS.

Inspector Jones charged Daniel Morris and Thomas Daniel, both Europeans with assaulting a public servant to deter him from the discharge of his duty. The evidence showed that both the accused, who are ex-soldiers, were confined in the Government workhouse awaiting deportation. They were given leave to go out on Tuesday. They returned to the workhouse at 6 p.m. that day under the influence of liquor. Mr. T. H. Graham, European warder in the workhouse, was then engaged in giving the report to the Deputy Governor in the jail. On receiving information about the return of the accused he came out at once when the first accused assaulted him with clenched fist. Mr. Graham pushed him aside when the second accused assaulted him with his fist. The accused were arrested by other warders. Both the accused pleaded guilty and were sentenced to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment each or such period pending their deportation from Bombay.

Before Rao Bahadhur C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

THE "FIND" TRICK.

Inspector Smith charged Mahadu Gungaram and Anaji Ramji with cheating in respect of a silver kergota valued at Rs. 23, property of one Dana Balu. The evidence showed that on the morning of the 12th instant both the accused picked up a piece of metal from the road near the Bellasis Bridge in the presence of the complainant pretending it to be a find and said that it was of the value of about Rs. 200. The first accused offered to sell it and share the proceeds between the three. The second accused gave to the first accused a gold ring to assure him that he would return with the money, and asked the complainant to go with him to sell it. The piece of metal was handed over to the complainant and as surety the silver kergota he was wearing was taken from him by the first accused. The complainant went to sell the piece, when he found that it was a piece of brass. He returned to the spot to find that both the accused had disappeared. On information given to him Inspector Smith arrested both the accused yesterday and recovered the ornament from a Marwaree at Falkland Road with whom it was pledged by both the accused. Both the accused pleaded guilty. The first accused was sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment, the second accused, who was an old offender was sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months, six weeks of which were to be solitary confinement.

HONARARY MAGISTRATE'S COURTS.

DADAR.

Before Dr. H. L. Battliwalla and Mr. J. F. Rodrigues.

At the Dadar Bench their Worships disposed of 17 cases in which bullock card drivers were charged with ill-treating the animals.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Salsette," Oct. 15.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Salsette," Commander H. G. H. Lewellin, which arrived in harbour yesterday morning, with the English Mails of the 1st October, brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Beadwell, Mr E H
Donald, Miss H
Elliott, Miss
Ellerton, Mr A
Frost, Mr H F B
Hegg, Capt R E T
Jeffreys, Miss G
Lushington, Mrs A W
Lushington, Misses
Maud, Sister
Mansfield, Mr A M
McNicoll, Mr Malcolm
Mistri, Mr D
Noble, Miss
Philp, Mr S G
Pina, Mr B G
Priestley, Miss
Scothorn, Mr C G
Sinclair, Mrs and infnt
Tomlinson, Mr H W
Tomlinson, Mrs
Tracy, Mr A L
Taylor, Miss E
Watson, Mr James
Wild, Mr and Mrs C E

FROM MARSEILLES.

Angelo, Brig-Genl and Mrs F W
Addison, Mr J
Antsim, Countess
Bennett, Capt E E S
Benson, Capt W
Brandon, Rev J W Mrs and infnt 3 children
Beatty, Miss R
Baird, Miss
Barwaker, Miss
Boult, Mr G
Barry, Mr R
Best, Mr A J
Buchanan, Mr H B
Clark, Mr H
Chesney, Mr and Mrs G M
Chesney, Miss
Cresswell, Mr A J A
Campbell, Revd J G and Mrs
Chesney, Col H F
Colvin, Mr E G and Mrs
Colvin, Miss
Coss, Mr W L
Craik, Mr W R
Coombs, Mr W
Cown Lt C B
Douglas, Major J A
Elliott, Capt C
Ellis, Mr R H
Elliott, Mr P F
Fisher, Mr J
Glasford, Major and Mrs A J
Gourgeo, Mr and Mrs P G
Grover, Major Genl
Garrett, Mr R S
Gordon, Mr and Mrs W P
Greenswell, Lt D B
Hirst, Capt G G
Herbert, Mrs
Hunt, Capt and Mrs
Herford, Mr J
Henderson, Capt R W
Hallifax, Mr H W
Honslowe, Major F D
Hood, Major E F
Hodgkinson, Mr A
Hare, Mrs Stewart
Hoskyn, Capt J C M
Ingram, Deaconess Helen
Izat, Mr J H
Isampulo, Mr A D
Kinneard, Major L E
Kisan, Mr B W
Kennedy, Mr and Mrs R
Lee, Lt M G
Laird, Mr J W
Leatham, Mr G
Lawrence, Miss E
Lovell, Mr J H
Lawrie Mr G D
Michael, Mrs W K
Malley, Mrs and infnt
Macgregor, Mr and Mrs Laird
MacGregor, Miss
Milner, Capt G F
Marriott, Major L H
Maxwell, Revd R and Mrs and infnt 2 children
Miller, Mr G P
Macleod, Mr N C
Musgratt, Capt V E
Molisin, Mr S M
Nelson, Mr R
O'Grady, Mr W J
O'Keefe, Mr N W
Paine, Capt H D
Patrickson, Capt Mostyn
Palmer, Lt A C
Prince, Capt R
Parker, Mr G A
Pollen, Mrs
Pearse, Mr C G
Parker, Mrs G E
Patrickson, Mrs M
Petch, Mr and Mrs F W
Rolland, Capt A
Rogers, Mr W
Ramsay, Mr and Mrs G M J G
Robertson, Miss C L
Smith Col T H
Steen, Mrs Alex
Steen, Miss
Scott, Mr J
Smithers, Capt L
Stewart, Mrs H
Sievewright, Mr J S
Swales, Mr W
Skemp, Mr H W
Travers, Dr M W and Mrs
Thompson, Capt and Mrs
Veador, Mr S H
Worsby, Mr and Mrs
Webb, Mrs V
Wilson, Lt
Willmott, Mr and Mrs H M

FROM BRINDISI.

Atkinson, Lt St L
Babington, Mr C Le V
Bickerstaith, Rev C
Bell, Major R F
Drumond, Brig Genl
Durrant, Mr C N
Fleming, Lt-Col J
Kapur, Mr D N
Newgent, Capt Hon W H
Somerset, Hon F R
Ujiye, Mr S
Willcocks, Lt Genl

FOR KARACHI.

Campbell, Lt F G
Chapman, Mr and Mrs W H
Geoghegan, Major
Holmes, Mr H
Keatinge, Mr S A
Moncrieff, Mr and Mrs A L M
Mathews, Mr and Mrs A M
Mennie, Major J D
Summers, Mr T
Wilson, Mr G

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Salsette," Oct. 16

The following is the list of passengers per s.s. "Salsette," Captain H. G. H. Lewellin, R N R leaving Bombay to-day for Marseilles and London:—

Andrews, Capt S G D
Branson, Mr J C E
Byramji Patel, Mr M
Clarke, Dr C F
Dhar, Mr J
Duff, Mr G
Enthoven, Mr R E E
Fellowes Capt B C
Graham, Captain and Mrs B C
Heeramaneck, Mr A E
Henchoz Mr
Hill, Mr W
Howlett, Mr F M
Ismay, Mr and Mrs C
Kerr, Mr F
Leake, Dr A M
Lindsay, Mr and M B infant, 2 children and nurse
Lorimer, Miss E
Mani, Mr G S
Murray, the Hon Mr Hugh
Radice, Mrs E H, infant and ayah
Robertson, Mr L J
Sanderson, Mr P R
Sardana, Mr L W D
Schmidlin Lt E J C
Smiles, Mr J
Temuljt, Burjorji Mr
Wetherall, Mr J R W
Winkley, Mr S T
Winkley, Miss
Yusuf Mr M

THE MANCHURIAN AGREEMENTS.

The following official English versions of the text of the two Agreements just signed between Japan and China are published by "The Japan Chronicle":—

CHIENTAO.

The Imperial Government of Japan and the Imperial Government of China, desiring to secure for Chinese and Korean inhabitants in the frontier the blessings of permanent peace and tranquility, and considering it essential in the attainment of such desire that the two Governments should in view of their relations of cordial friendship and good neighbourliness recognize the River Tumen as forming the boundary between China and Korea, and should adjust all matters relating thereto in a spirit of mutual accommodation, have agreed upon the following stipulations:—

Article I.—The Governments of Japan and China declare that the River Tumen is recognized as forming the boundary between China and Korea, and that in the region of the source of that river the bounday line shall start from the Boundary Monument and thence follow the course of the Stream Shihyishwei.

Article II.—The Government of China shall as soon as possible after the signing of the present Agreement, open the folloing places to the residence and trade of foreigners and the Government of Japan may there establish Consulates of Branch Offices of Consulates. The fate of the opening of such places shall be separately determined:—Lungchingtsun, Chutszchie, Tontaokou, and Paitsaokou.

Article III.—The Government of China recognizes the residence of Korean subjects, as heretofore on agricultural lands lying north of the River Tumen. The limits of the district for such residence are shown in an annexed map.

Article IV.—The Korean subjects residing on agricultural land within the mixed residence district to the north of the River Tumen shall submit to the laws of China, and shall be amenable to the jurisdiction of the Chinese local officials. Such Korean subjects shall be accorded by the Chinese authorities equal treatment with Chinese subjects, and similarly in the matter of taxation and all other administrative measures, they shall be placed on equal footing with Chinese subjects. All cases, whether civil or criminal relating to such Korian subjects shall be heard and decided by the Chinese authorities in accordance with the laws of China, and in a just and equitable manner. A Japanese Consular officer or an official duly authorised by him shall be allowed freely to attend the Court, and in the hearing of important cases concerning the lives of persons, prior notice is to be given to the Japanese Consular Officers. Whenever the Japanese Consular Officers find that a decision has been given in disregard of law they shall have the right to apply to the Chinese authorities for a new trial to be conducted by officials specially selected, in order to assure justice of the decision.

Article V.—The Government of China engages that land and buildings owned by Korean subjects in the mixed residence district to the north of the River Tumen shall be fully protected, equally with the properties of Chinese subjects. Ferries shall be established on the River Tumen at places properly chosen, and people on either side of the river shall be entirely at liberty to cross to the other side, it being, however, understood that persons carrying arms shall not be permitted to cross the frontier without previous official notice or passports. In respect of cereals produced in the mixed residence district, Korean subjects shall be permitted to export them out of the said district, except in time of scarcity, in which case such exportation may be prohibited. Collection of firewood and grass shall be dealt with in accordance with the practice hitherto followed.

Article VI.—The Government of China shall undertake to extend the Kirin-Changchun Railway to the southern boundary of Yenchi, and to connect it at Hoiryeng with a Korean railway, and such extension shall be effected upon the same terms as the Kirin-Changchun Railway. The date of commencing the work of the proposed extension shall be determined by the Government of China, considering the actual requirements of the situation, and upon consultation with the Government of Japan.

Article VII.—The present Agreement shall come into operation immediately upon its signature, and thereafter the Chientao Branch Office of the Residency-General as well as all civil and military officers attached thereto shall be withdrawn, as soon as possible, and within two months. The Government of Japan will within two months hereafter, establish its Consulates at the places mentioned in Article II.

In witness whereof the undersigned, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed and sealed the present Agreement in duplicate, in the Japanese and Chinese languages.

The 4th day of the 9th month of the 42nd year of Meiji.

The 20th day of the 7th month of the 1st year of Hsuan Tung.

Hikokichi Ijuin
Liang Tun-yen

MANCHURIA.

The Imperial Government of Japan and the Imperial Government of China, actuated by the desire to consolidate the relations of amity and good neighbourliness between the two countries, by settling definitely the matters of common concern in Manchuria, and by removing for the future all cause of misunderstanding, have agreed upon the following stipulations:—

Article I—The Government of China engages that in the event of its undertaking to construct a railway between Hsinmintun and Fakumen it shall arrange previously with the Government of Japan.

Article II.—The Government of China recognizes that the railway between Tashichao and Yinkow (Newchwang) is a branch line of the South Manchurian Railway, and it is agreed that the said branch line shall be delivered up to China simultaneously with the south Manchurian Railway upon the expiration of the term of concession for that main line. The Chinese Government further agrees to the extension of the said branch line to the port of Yinkow (Newchwang.)

Article III.—In regard to the coal mines at Fushun and Yentai the Government of Japan and China are agreed as follows:—

(a) The Chinese Government recognises the right of the Japanese Government to work the said coal mines.

(b) The Japanese Government respecting the full sovereignty of China, engages to pay the Chinese Government tax upon coals produced in those mines. The rate of such tax shall be separately arranged upon the basis of the lowest tariff for coals produced in any other places of China.

(c) The Chinese Government agrees that in the matter of exportation of coals produced in the said mines, the lowest tariff of export duty for coals of any other mines shall be applied.

(d) The extent of the said coal mines, as well as all the detailed regulations, shall be separately arranged by commissioners specially appointed for that purpose.

Article IV.—All mines along the Antung-Mukden Railway and the main line of the South Manchurian Railway, excepting those at Fushun and Yentai, shall be exploited as joint enterprises of Japanese and Chinese subjects, upon the general principles which the Viceroy of the Eastern Three Provinces and the Governor of Mukden agreed upon with the Japanese Consul-General in the fortieth year of Meiji, corresponding to the thirty-third year of Kuangsu. Detailed regulations in respect of such mines shall, in due course, be arranged by the Viceroy and the Governor with the Japanese Consul-General.

Article V.—The Government of Japan declares that it has no objection to the extension of the Peking-Mukden Railway to the City Wall of Mukden Practical measures for such extension shall be adjusted and determined by the local Japanese and Chinese authorities and technical experts.

In witness whereof the under-igned, duly authorized by their respective Governments have signed and sealed the present Agreement in duplicate, in the Japanese and Chinese languages,

The 4th day of the 9th month of the 42nd year of Meiji. The 20th day of the 7th month of the 1st year of Hsuan Tung.

Hikokichi Ijuin.
Liang Tun-yen.

As already reported, the text of the agreement just signed in Peking for the settlement of the differences in Manchuria between Japan and China and of the Chientao question have been published in Tokio. The following explanation of the agreements has been given out by the Foreign Office:—

The negotiations for the settlement of the differences in Manchuria were to have been opened last autumn at Peking immediately upon the arrival of Mr. Ijuin, the new Japanese Minister, but the death of the Empress-Dowager and the Emperor of China delayed the opening of negotiations till December last, when they were entered upon with Yuan Shih-kai, whose dismissal from office in January last again entailed a suspension of the proceedings for a time. Subsequently the negotiations were resumed with Liang Tun-yen, and by the end of March last great progress had been made, an agreement being arrived at on almost all the questions. At this juncture the Chinese Government brought forward a proposal to submit the questions in dispute to the decision of the Arbitration Court at The Hague, and the negotiations came to a standstill. On July 26 the Chinese Government withdrew its proposal for arbitration and expressed its willingness to resume the negotiations. The Japanese Government at once agreed and the proceedings were pushed on, culminating in the agreement just signed. In the negotiations neither of the parties made any concession or, amendment from their respective proposals, so that the demands of the Japanese Government were granted almost in their entirety. [The meaning here is obscure, but the translation is correct.] Further negotiations are to be opened for the settlement of the minor points, which have been left for future settlement in the terms of the agreement.

MINING QUESTIONS.

It is agreed that a tax on the coal produced at the Fushun and Yentai collieries shall be imposed on the basis of the tax imposed on the most favoured mine in China. This point will be settled between committees of the two countries after investigating the conditions of all the mines, as the rate of tax imposed on Chinese mines varies. The export duty on coal produced at the Kaiping colliery is thirty two cents per ton. This is the lowest rate imposed in China, and this favour will be extended to the coal produced at the Fushun and Yentai collieries. The acquirement by Japan of the right to work the mines in the district along the South Manchurian and Antung-Mukden Railways is one of the new concessions obtained by the present agreement. Iron mines in the vicinity of Pensihu are believed to have most brilliant prospects. The limits of the zone in which Japan is entitled to work the mines along the railways in question will be determined by further negotiations. Before the Russo-Japanese war Viceroy Alexcieff demanded from the Governor-General of Mukden the concession of the right to work mines within a limit of thirty miles on either side of the railways in the Amur and Mukden districts, and this demand was almost conceded by the Chinese authorities. This fact will serve as a guide for the Japanese Government in the settlement of this question.

THE FAKUMEN RAILWAY.

The Chinese Government has abandoned its scheme to construct the Fakumen line and has withdrawn its plea that the line was not parallel to the South Manchurian Railway within the stipulation of the Peking Treaty. Provision is made in the new Agreement (Article I.) regarding the construction of lines desired by China which may be deemed to compete with the South Manchurian Railway. In the event of the Chinese Government again demanding the right to construct the Fakumen line the Japanese Government in accordance with the provisions of the present Agreement, may agree to the demand on conditions similar to those in connexion with the Kirin-Changchung Railway.

THE KIRIN-HOIRYENG RAILWAY.

The provision in the agreement relating to the Kirin-Hoiryeng Railway may appear somewhat vague. This provision only defines the means for connecting the lines when the Kirin-Changchung Railway is completed on the one hand and when Hoiryeng (North Korea) is connected with a Korean seaport by rail, the time for opening negotiations for the construction of the lines being left to the decision of the Chinese Government. The Kirin-Hoiryeng Railway is dealt within accordance with the Kirin-Changchung Railway Treaty, and the capital is to be contributed equally by Japan and China. The route of the line has not been decided on, but its length is estimated at about 200 miles.

THE CHIENTAO AGREEMENT.

According to the present agreement the Koreans now residing in Chientao and others proceeding there in the future are authorized to reside there freely in conformity with the provisions relating to mixed residence. The Japanese now residing in Chientao are not more than 200 in number, while the Koreans exceed 70,000. The protection of these Koreans must not for a moment be neglected. Therefore the Japanese Government is hastening the establishment at Lungchin-sun, with branches at other places.

The "Osaka Mainichi" learns that an understanding was arrived at between the two countries in the proceedings of the negotiations on several questions concerning which no provisions appear in the Agreements. It is understood that the working of the Temposan mine in Chientao is to be left in the hands of the Japanese as at present. The Chinese Government demanded that the Japanese Government should agree to the construction of the proposed railway from Kinchow to Tai-chiar by way of Tong-nan-fuin return for the abandonment by China of the construction of the Fakumen Railway. The Japanese Government agreed to the demand on the understanding that Japan should obtain the right of constructing a line from a certain point on the South Manchurian Railway north of Tiehling to Tongnanfu. It is also understood that in the event of China proposing to construct the Fakumen Railway and Japan agreeing to the proposal, all the materials required for the line shall be supplied by Japan. In regard to the Antung-Mukden Railway, Japan has abondoned her demand relating to the alteration of the route of the line to the west of Chenhsiangtun and agreed to follow the existing route.

A Seoul dispatch to the "Osaka Mainichi" states that the Japanese residents in Korea are dissatisfied with the abandonment of Chientao, the terms being regarded as unsatisfactory. The Kopean Ministers of State appear to be quiet indifferent to the relinquishment of the territory. Not one of them ventured any comment when the text of the Agreement relating to Chientao was shown them at a Cabinet Council held on the 7th instant.

COUNT HAYASHI ON THE AGREEMENT.

Count Hayashi, late Minister for Foreign Affairs, approves of the agreements. The "Osaka Mainichi" attributes to the Count the remark that the Chientao question could not have been managed better. The Government was blamed for its omission to secure any return for the relinquishment of the territory, but in distinctly delimiting the boundary between China and Korea in that direction the removal of future disputes, which must be made the first principle is secured. The value of the concession made by Japan in the Chientao question—the relinquishment of the territory—will be decided according to its results. Moreover, the acquirement of concession in return is of secondary importance. If the agreement is successfully carried out its object will be attained.

CROP PROSPECTS.

General Improvement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, OCTOBER 15.

Crop telegrams for the past week to-day issued show that food grain prices continue to fall slowly through Northern India. The outlook continues most favourable almost everywhere.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 13th October:—

Good rain during week Kanara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kathiawar, Kolhapur, moderate Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, Bijapur, Savantvadi, slight parts Gujarat and Konkan, Khandesh, Nasik, Sholapur, Baroda. Rainfall generally sufficient but more needed parts Karachi, Kaira, Ratnagiri, Kanara, Poona, Satara, Dharwar. Standing crops suffering insufficient moisture Upper Sind Frontier Poona slightly damaged rats Karachi, Hyderabad insects Larkana, Hyderabad, Nasik Ahmednagar, Poona, Karnatak. Kolhapur and generally good elsewhere. Kharif harvest progressing generally. Rabi lands being prepared parts Sind, Gujarat, Khandesh, Poona, Palanpur, Mahi Kantha. Rabi sowing general. Fodder-supply generally adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient except parts Deccan and generally in good condition. Drinking water generally adequate. Irrigation water deficient Upper Sind Frontier, Nasik. Grain stocks sufficient. Prices fallen Hyderabad, Panch Mahals, Thana, East Khandesh, Belgaum, risen Karachi, Kanara, Bijapur, stationary elsewhere. Quantity purchasable Sind 3 to 35, Gujarat 7 to 24, Konkan 2 to 32, Karnatak 6 to 24 per cent less than normal and Deccan normal to 13 per cent less.

THE Railway Board have approved of a revised design for broad gauge bogie third class carriages to be built in future for the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE STARVING SUFFRAGETTE.

Writing from London on Sept. 27, our correspondent says:—Is the agitation for female suffrage now being carried on by what are called the "militant" societies a really detached movement, or is it one of the numerous subtle methods that are being employed to further the Socialist cause? The women of the country whose sympathies may have been enlisted by the eloquence of Miss Pankhurst or Mrs. Pethick Lawrence will do well to look into the matter very closely, or they may, at some future time, find themselves in the same uncomfortable position as that now occupied by trade unionists—that is to say, of being chained to the oar-bench of the Socialist galley. The first significant discovery that an inquiring person may make is that the only champions in Parliament of militant suffragist methods are the Socialists.

TREATMENT IN GAOL.

Under cover of questions addressed to the Home Secretary, an attempt was made to-day by Mr. Keir Hardie and Mr. Snowden to make political capital out of the treatment in gaol of the women who were condemned to imprisonment for disorderly and dangerous conduct on the occasion of Mr. Asquith's recent visit to Birmingham. Mr. Masterman, who replied in the absence of the Secretary of State, met the attack splendidly. If he had betrayed the slightest weakness, if he had shown the smallest inclination to run away from his questioners, they would have been at him like a pack of wolves. He was courteous, explicit, and very firm, and his adversaries were completely baffled. The House learned that the Prison Commissioners, acting with the approval of the Home Office, had instructed the Winson Green Prison authorities to administer to the women who attempted suicide by refusing food the treatment which was usually applied to prisoners of both sexes who, from contumaciousness or weakmindedness, tried to starve themselves. Nine women altogether had defied the authorities, but after "the ordinary hospital treatment" had been applied to one of them, the others "found no necessity to persist in their resistance to food." The authority for what had been done was the general responsibility of the Prison Commissioners and the Home Office to prevent the committing of the felony of suicide. This somewhat belated decision of the Government to enforce respect for the law was well received in the House, the cheers from the Liberal benches being loud and long.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty, September 27.

The undermentioned acting sub-lieutenants have been confirmed in the rank of sub-lieutenant in his Majesty's fleet:—G. W. T. Robertson, E. F. Loftus Jones (Nov. 30); P. H. Mackenzie (Dec. 16); P. Butler (Dec. 30).

Admiralty, 28th September.

Clerk Lewis Roland Wibmer has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 5th September.

Miss Ellen Mary Grey has been appointed a Nursing Sister in Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service. Dated 10th September.

Admiralty, 30th September.

Paymaster George Harold Colas has been advanced to the rank of staff Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 30th September.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Sub-Lieutenant John Willits to be Lieutenant. Dated 7th August.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant Robert Simes Hulme Goodier has been confirmed as Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 30th August.

Admiralty, 30th September.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 22nd February, 1870—Admiral of the Fleet the Right Honourable Lord Walter Talbot Kerr, G.C.B., has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 28th September.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 29th March, 1905—Lieutenant William John Thompson has this day been placed on the Retired List.

Gunner George Edward Casley has this day been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in His Majesty's Fleet.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Probation

Bombay Gazette

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS NUMBER

To be issued in December.

Among the many features of this publication will be the following

ORIGINAL STORIES:

AFTER MANY YEARS,
By G. R. Sims.

THE GUEST AT THE INN,
By David Lyall.

MR. TOVEY'S CHRISTMAS EVE,
By Tom Gallon.

NORTH FOR CHRISTMAS,
By John Strange Winter.

CHRISTMAS IN MANY LANDS,
By William Le Queux.

THREE AND A CHRISTMAS TREE,
By Justin McCarthy.

ON EARTH PEACE,
By the Queen of Roumania.

COLONEL BAIGENT,
By Q.

THE WANDERER,
By Dorothea Deakin.

THE GREY LADY OF LAKESIDE,
By E. Everett Green.

The Number will contain many Illustrations and the following Special Attractions :—

Louis Wain's Cat Pictures.

Chuckles in Chalk by Percy French.

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The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, OCT. 16, 1909.

SPORT AND PHEASANTS.

EVERY nation has its ideal sport, whether in the field of athletics, or in the pursuit of the wild animals of its forests and plains, and according, as the game has become popular, it has been subjected to almost scientific formulæ, often of a rigid nature. There were no rules of any consequence among savage races when they went forth to hunt. The prize was to the swiftest and strongest without any delicate manipulation of handicaps and averages, and the joys of the chase were found just where the quarry happened to be. Any preparatory beating about the bush was only what was required by stern necessity not by an amateurish desire to highten the excitement. The more civilized nations have grown, the more they seem to delight in making laws for their games, leaving nothing to chance or the decision of the moment, and making success the fruit of precision and skill quite as much as of daring. The unrelenting chase of the North Pole might be taken as an instance of this. Unfortunately, the umpire was forgotten or left behind, and the rival claims to the discovery of this apparently inactive pivot of the earth are consequently still unadjusted. In all probability the game will have to be played over again. Again, the unlucky Mr. Latham, descending after dark from a glorious twenty-seven rounds of an aerial flight around Berlin, was met by a German gendarme who wished to arrest him either for knocking against a lamp-post on his return to earth or for not carrying a light while flying in the dark. It took the Aviation Committee to adjust that little difficulty. The tendency of all sports and games is towards elaboration in their details. Even the evolution of the garb of their votaries is the solemn duty of experts and the man who enters the cricket or football ground, the spinny or the pheasant-drive, who takes his clubs to the golf-course or his mount to the fox or deer-hound meet, must be clothed as becomes his little game. His garments must be as accurately gauged as his arms or his aim, else, if he be in the slightest degree weak-minded, the pangs of that most miscalled quality, human respect, will make him an unhappy and too probably an unlucky sportsman.

Elaboration does not stop at kit and weapons. It is applied to the very objects of the sport. We will take only one illustration of this in the pursuit that is now delighting the hearts of the fortunate men at home who, in the fine breezy October days, can stalk gun in hand, through the yellow stubble and the under-coverts where the hand of the great artist, autumn, has been busy painting the dying leaves, every shade of orange and crimson, giving them a final touch of glory before they drop to earth. In these quiet places, the once wild pheasant has been made to feel at home, to flourish and grow fat under its own gay and glossy plumage, until the time comes for it to give the sportsman moments of keen suspense and joy that only a good shot can appreciate. The Romans who introduced this bird into Britain, and who valued highly its culinary qualities, could hardly have foreseen all that would be done to domesticate it in England for reasons of final destruction. A writer in the *Times* says that the pheasant takes an inferior place in the sportsman's estimation compared to the grouse, partridge, snipe or woodcock. That may be so, but nature is given more assistance in rearing him than in bringing to perfection any of these smaller fry. The demand for care, knowledge and experience in the keeper who breeds pheasants, supposes a marvellous store of gifts and and patience in these men. And they respond nobly in the devoted manner in which they carry out the preparation for the yearly sport of shooting their well-brought up birds. The business of a well-conducted pheasantry begins with the placing of the pens for the families on carefully selected ground with a southern aspect. The pens have corrugated iron sides, wire tops and measure 18 feet by 9. In each, one cock and five hens find a temporary home. The pens, being moved about as often as is necessary, there is always fresh ground under the birds which, incidentally, do good to the land. When the hens have laid their eggs and hatched out their young, the coops are carried off with them to pasture-land where the chicks devour insects and grubs with admirable results to themselves and the pasture. They even find the lime that strengthens their little bones, providentially strewn on the ground. When they are a little older, they are taken to the shelter of the woods where they learn their way about and by degrees put on the plumage and the airs for which the pheasant is so highly esteemed.

Their rearing and education have been pleasant to themselves and a decided advantage to their environment. As an excuse for this detailed preparation for the amusement killing these beautiful creatures affords, the utilitarian writer points out, the benefit men derive even before that transitory moment of bliss arrives. Tribes of keepers, beaters and extra hands are employed and paid good wages. This money, like most other coin, circulates and makes house-keeping easier at least in the cottages round about the pheasantry throughout the year and specially in the farmers' idlest season. The buyer of pheasants in the market, gets the birds at far less than their cost price. The sportsman thinks the pleasure of the shoot cheap at the price represented by the balance. In the early autumn, before the fun—or the slaughter—begins, in the stubble-fields, he affects quiet country neighbourhoods, or in the heathery, ferny fringes of woods, the pheasant is almost as common as the sparrow in London, and moves about quite as confidently. He is, of course, rigidly preserved and woe to the man who pulls a trigger on him before the lawful date or without a full licence. Soon after that day, however, he is not seen so often strutting about the sunny glades in all his brave array. Driven by the beaters, the beautiful birds then sail as high as they can over the guns, their strong, swift flight availing them little as right and left shots assail them with deadly effect. The difficulty of the shot is the charm of pheasant shooting and the skill shown in ruffling his plumage as little as possible, is the great pride of the sportsman. The style of the kill, in fact, more than the number, brings glory home. The higher the bird flies, the greater is the test of education in the man with the gun, and hence the bird with strong wing-muscles is the desired of all, and the keeper who can rear such birds is the right man in the right place. The silence on a beat is quite as great as at a funeral, though more full of suppressed excitement. Not a word, still less a shout, must break the stillness of the progress until the birds rise from among the trees with a whirr, and take what is too often their last flight. Then as fast as they can be sighted the artillery fire of the guns bears on them, brilliant bags are made and a batch of sportsmen are thoroughly happy. All this preparation of the ground and the quarry and everything else connected with shooting pheasants is but a sample of the regulations that hedge in every other diversion that was once spontaneously indulged in by simple-minded man. To observe rules has become second nature to those who enjoy sport in this artificial age. Play has been subjected to business laws. Every possible and impossible difference of opinion that may arise has been foreseen and provided for, while the unwritten rules, like the questions not answered orally in Parliament, are often the more important. As long as the men who "play the game," do not object, the onlooker may philosophise to his heart's content.

THE NEW ZAMORIN OF CALICUT.

THE installation of the new Zamorin of Calicut next week on the passing away of the old, brings prominently before the public a Native Prince whose dynasty is one of the oldest in India and whose ancestors played a memorable part in the past history of India. The young Zamorin is lineally descended from that powerful ruler who was the first Indian Prince to welcome the Portuguese to this country. With Vasco da Gama's reception by the ruler of Calicut in May, 1498, begins the eventful history of the European connection with this country. Even before Gama's ships anchored near Calicut, in great splendour, a solitary Portuguese had visited in 1487 the Court of the Zamorin as Ambassador from his King. This diplomatist, Covilham by name, was the first Portuguese that ever landed in India. He, with another, had been sent by the old overland route to Abyssinia and Egypt in which latter country his companion died, continuing his journey alone, he visited Persia and came to Oalicut. The Portuguese were then well known in the Red Sea and on the coast of Arabia, and their fame had spread to India when Gama came to Calicut. The Zamorin was a Hindu ruler, but Arab merchants had dealings with Calicut, and they knew well the power of the Portuguese as well as their haughty and high-handed manner of treating other people. These Mahomedan merchants, who were generally called Moors, had informed the Zamorin of this characteristic of Gama's race. Though at first he had received Vasco da Gama well, and formed a high opinion of the people who had shown such great enterprise by coming thousands of miles across strange seas to his land, soon differences arose chiefly through the machinations of the Moorish Arab merchants in Calicut, and Vasco da Gama left the place in disgust to return to Portugal. On his next voyage there was open rupture and Calicut was bombarded by him. The Zamorin, henceforward, for a long time, was an enemy of the Portuguese, against whom he was continuously forming an alliance of the other Malabar princes. The great Portuguese Viceroy Albuquerque took Calicut and burnt it; and it was his intention to build in its site a new city which should be the proud metropolis of the Portuguese, whence they could spread their conquests and colonisation along the whole Malabar Coast. But Goa, then a small village further up the coast, was suggested to him for this imparial purpose of a metropolis, and he accordingly took it and made it the centre of Portuguese expansion in India.

Our own connection with the town of Calicut dates from 1615, when a treaty was made with the Zamorin, and by a subsequent agreement a settlement was established in 1664. The East India Company, however, was always hampered and repressed by the ruler of Calicut, and as an instance of this may be mentioned the fact that the English were not allowed to tile their factory at that place till 1759, in which time they had grown too powerful to be refused that trifling privilege. The Zamorin of Calicut was originally a very powerful prince ruling over a large country, and having under him several Rajas like that of Cochin. The rise of Haidar and Tippu in Mysore was fatal to his power, and the Mahomedan armies of the former twice ravaged his country. When we took the field against Tippu in 1790, our troops occupied Calicut to carry on military operations effectually, and two years later by the Treaty of Seringapatam, Calicut passed into our hands. Since then for more than a century, the Zamorin has ceased to rule, but his line continued to the present day. We really saved him from extinction at the hands of Haidar and Tippu. The former, on capturing Calicut, refused all supplies to its ruler, and the unfortunate Zamorin, finding all remonstrances against this cruel conduct, useless burnt himself in his palace with his wife, and Brahmans. The Princes of Calicut derive their distinctive title of "Zamorin" from a Malayalam word "Tamatiri" which is a modification of "Samundri," meaning seaking. Calicut has given its name to "calico," the cotton-cloth, originally exported from that place.

AN AVIATORY SQUABBLE.

THE eagerness of the people at home to witness trials in aviation similar to those which have been held on the Continent has resulted in a pretty squabble between the two northern towns of Blackpool and Doncaster. When the last mail left home it was just nicely developing, and we may expect from Reuter during the next day or two some indication of how it ended. So far as we can see Doncaster has been guilty of some very bad manners. Blackpool, according to Reuter's messages, was certainly the first English town to make any attempt to get up such an event. They have made progress with their arrangements, we may presume, as rapidly as possible, and in due course announced that October 18—23 were the dates, which had been selected. Then Doncaster decided to have a meeting too, and the Town Clerk announced two days before the mail left that it would take place during the week following October 15, that is yesterday. To perpetuate a bull this is really not cricket, for whether the Blackpool arrangements were all that might be desired or not, they were taking up an entirely new enterprise, they were fairly first in the field and the ordinary courteous relationships of municipality to municipality should have dictated forbearance from embarrassing them. The Town Clerk of Doncaster did not add to the gracefulness of the situation by declaring that "his candid opinion was that the Blackpool flying week would never come off." Alderman Beckerstaffe, the Chairman of the Blackpool Aviation Committee, said that "the statement is too absurd to reply to." The *Manchester Guardian*, whose sympathies are naturally with Blackpool, considers it unlikely that any clashing of meetings will be allowed. They point out that the Blackpool meeting is being held with the sanction and approval of the Aero Club, and are of opinion that the French aviators, who are controlled in such matters by their National Club, would not be permitted to take part in a meeting in England, of which the recognised authority in that country approved. That seems more than probable, at the same time the *Manchester Guardian* reproaches Blackpool for having been too reticent about its arrangements. According to various statements, both towns laid claim to the engagement of certain aviators, particularly Messrs. Paulhan and Rougier, and nothing official has been issued on the matter. When the mail left the public were still in the dark. It will be interesting to glean as well as we can from Reuter's brief messages how the affair will conclude.

MORE HASTE—

AN excellent example of the truth of the old proverb is to be found in Bombay at present at the new part of Queen's Road. It will be remembered that the road was opened either at the end of August or at the beginning of September. Certainly not a good time for road making, however much it may mean a saving of water to do repairing work in the monsoon. We can hardly blame the Improvement Trust, however, for their action in opening the road, as very little option was left to them. At the time one would have imagined that the sole topic of conversation in the town was the closing of the level crossing and the opening of the new road. As a result popular clamour won the day and the road was made and opened. It is easy to imagine—especially after the event—what must happen when a road is made at a time when its foundation must be largely water-logged, with tar binding on the top. Even now, however, there seem to be some who expect the impossible, for one of the latest complaints in Bombay is that this road is being picked up. We have no doubt that in the future much will be said derogatory to Improvement Trust roads and Queen's Road will figure as a permanent example. It is as well, therefore, that the facts should be known and those who have created the situation by demanding speed in the monsoon will have to look elsewhere for their text. Possibly they may be induced to go as far as Princess Street to learn how roads can be made when the experts are left to do the work in the proper way.

THE Commander-in-Chief will leave Simla on his tour to the North-West Frontier on the 18th November.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE PEERS AND THE BUDGET.

Oriental Studies in London.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 1.

IN a singularly dilatory manner, on what seems so to outsiders, the House of Commons continues its discussion of the Finance Bill. What is the reason for this unexpected prolongation of the evil day? It must be an evil day to one side or other, whatever the Peers may resolve to do. Some say that the leisurely proceedings of the past fortnight are due to the desire of the Government to avoid the taunt of rushing the measure through the House of Commons without full discussion. Others say that what Ministers are thinking of is the coming battle of the polls, and that they are manœuvring to prevent an appeal to the country until the new register is ready. In ordinary circumstances this will not be until the New Year, and apparently there are practical difficulties about bringing the revised register into operation before January, even if an "enabling Bill" be passed. The weather is not more valuable than public opinion, respecting the date of the coming inquest of the nation. One day all the signs are in favour of the Peers accepting the Budget under protest, another day the indications are all the other way. At the moment of writing, the most widely prevalent feeling is that the Lords will say to the Government: "You assert that the country is in favour of your proposals. It may be so. But we decline to undertake the responsibility of passing a measure which it is, to say the least, possible that the electors do not want. You must refer the matter to them." The new movement in the city is very important and has no doubt helped to increase the present feeling that the Budget is doomed. As a body, consisting almost entirely of landowners, the House of Lords might hesitate to take a step which might be embarrassing the object of the petition now being signed by the London merchants, is obviously to help the Peers out of this awkward situation. "We are not" the Peers can say, "acting in our own interests as lords of the soil, but in the interests of the whole nation as the petition of the city of London shows." The petitioners declare that the principles of taxation contained in the Finance Bill are of such a revolutionary and destructive character as to threaten not only the rights of property, but likewise the welfare of the nation as a whole that the proposed land taxes are unfair; that the proposed death duties would press hardly on commercial houses, diminishing their capital and thereby impairing their productive and competitive forces; that the proposed licensing taxation is excessive and would injure a legitimate trade; that the result of all these taxes would be not only to destroy confidence and credit, but also to hamper commerce and industry and diminish employment, and that an opportunity should be given to the nation to express their wishes on such far-reaching changes before they are passed into law. In these circumstances the petitioner pray the Lords not to pass the said Bill into law. The petition is lying for signature at the offices of Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons; Messrs. Antony Gibbs and Sons; Martin's Bank; Messrs. J. Henry Schroder and Co.; Messrs. Stern Brothers; Messrs. Henry Tate and Sons; and Messrs. Walts, Walts and Co. On the other hand the opulent Liberals, like Sir Weetman Pearson, Sir Charles M'Laren and Sir John Brunner, show no weakening and indeed are amongst the section of the Ministerial party who accept the Georgian proposals with enthusiasm. Sir Charles M'Laren, in a speech a few days ago, claimed that the business men and the wealthy are in favour of the Budget. He also described as "nonsense" the statement that the Finance Bill is a Socialistic measure. The same disclaimer has been made by Sir John Gorst, who has emerged from his retirement to support the Budget, with characteristic fervour. In one respect he is like Lord Rosebery. In his Glasgow speech, Lord Rosebery, forgetful of one or two speeches he made as Chairman of the London County Council, said that politically he is where he was 15 years ago; Sir John Gorst says he was a member of everyone of Lord Salisbury's administrations and he is not aware that he has changed his principles. But if he has not changed, his party has, and so on. Mr. Walter Long, speaking at Cardiff, confessed to a feeling of disappointment that more Liberals had not come forward to oppose the Budget. He should blame Lord Rosebery for this. At one time all the elements for the formation of a cave existed, and there is hardly any doubt that one would have been created had Lord Rosebery made his speech two months earlier. Now it seems to be too late. A small crowd of Liberals went down to Preston the other night to support Mr. Harold Cox in defending his attitude towards the new land taxes, and Mr. Perks is predicting disaster to his party at the polls, but so far at all events the Liberal Party is solid.

ORIENTAL STUDIES IN LONDON.

Oriental studies in London, if not exactly like snakes in Iceland, are very far from being what all except the Philistines in our midst—a might multitude I fear—would wish. Of the princely sum of £1,750 a year set apart by the Government of India for the teaching of Oriental languages, not be it observed for the promotion of Oriental studies generally, only £300 is allotted to the Metropolis of the Empire, the rest being allotted as follows :—Oxford and Cambridge, £500 each; Dublin, £300; India Institute and Oxford, £150. Contrast these "miserable sums" as Lord Redesdale called them on Monday, with the financial support given by Continental nations to Oriental studies—Germany, £10,000; France, £7,000; Russia, the same, and Italy, £4,000. If half the money now extravagantly and even wastefully spent by the Government on entertaining every so-called international congress—often merely international picnics of international nobodies—were devoted to the establishment of a much-needed Oriental College in London, we should then be put on a level with countries without a hundredth part of our interest on and obligation towards the Orient. It is not the Government of India but the Home Government, that is stingy The debate initiated in the Upper House (if I may dare to so describe it) by Lord Redesdale was based on the report of the Committe appointed by the late Sir Henry Campbelle Bannerman to consider the organization of Oriental studies in London, which together with the minutes of the evidence, has been issued this week. The report is signed by Lord Reay as Chairman, Lord Redesdale, Sir Alfred C. Lyall, Mr. A. R. Guest and Sir Montagu Turner, the last named of whom was added a year after the Committee was formed. The Committee evidently determined upon making their inquiry thorough, for they examined upwards of 70 witnesses. Not all of these were connected with India but many were. The Indian witnesses included (I give the names in the order in which they were examined) —Professor J. W. Neill, Professor Blumhardt, Mr. F. W. Thomas (India Office Librarian), Dr. George Guerson (Superintendent of the Linguistic Survey of India), General Sir Edward Chapman, Mr. J. D. Rees, M. P., Mr. T. C. Hodson, formerly of the I. C. S., Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, Professor T. W. Arnold, Dr. O. Codrington, formerly of Bombay, Sir Charles Lyall, Sir George Birdwood., Mr. W. Coldstream, Rev. J. Sharp, formerly of Masulipatam, Lieutenant-Colonel G. S. A. Ranking, Mr. James Duncan (Messrs. Steel Ban and Co.) Mr. Ernest Anderson, (Bombay-Burma Trading Company), Mr. H S. Ashton (Messrs. Shaw, Wallace and Co.) Mr. T. Morison, Mr. Sayyid Husain Bilgrami and Mr. Yusuf Ali, I.C.S. The Committee in their report which cannot adequately be summarised in the space at my command, lay special stress on the commercial side of the question, and in this connection quote one of the answers given by Mr. Ashton. He was asked by Sir Montagu Turner :—"Assuming that a school of Oriental Languages was founded in London there would, I take it, be no difficulty in men who are assistants in offices being trained there with the view of getting Eastern appointments; even if they were not already in the office of an Eastern firm, the increased opportunities of career afforded to them by a knowledge of Oriental languages would serve as an incentive to them." Mr. Ashton replied :—"I think it would. We would gave a preference to a man if we were selecting, who had a knowledge, other things being equal." This point was also prominent in Lord Morley's speech. He called attention to the following passage in the Committee's report :—" There now exists a very strong feeling that, if the British are to maintain and improve their commercial position in the East and the Far East, a knowledge of Oriental languages must be regarded as indispensable to the business man doing business with Oriental peoples." Lord Morley continued;—"I want these engaged in business with Oriental nations to see what an immense gain it will be to them if young men pass through a course of preliminary training before they go out to the East to represent commercial houses." He also wants "those engaged in business with Oriental nations" to contribute towards the establishment and maintenance of the proposed college; they ought, and no doubt will. There was another passage in Lord Morley's speech which will excite discussion in India :—"There is a reference made in the report to the Indian probationers, and the question whether more time ought not to be given to the study of Oriental languages and of law by those probationers in England, with an alteration of the age of going out to India. I can only say on that subject that any alteration of the age or duration of the period of probation is one of the most important changes, if change be desirable, that could take place in the system. It has occupied my attention for more than a year, and you cannot effectively deal with the recommendations of the Committee until you have come to some sort of conclusion, which I hope to do before very long, on that particular question." There are some of us who are inclined to think that it might perhaps be better in some ways if the future rulers of India did not go out quite so young and, if, before they leave England, they could acquire a little more knowledge of the actual working of the political institutions of their native country than can be obtained while they are *in statu pupillari*. I do not know whether some idea of this kind may be in Lord Morley's mind. Lord Curzon apparently thinks this all nonsense. At any rate, he earnestly hoped the noble Viscount would not hastily or prematurely make any changes in the present system.

SYMPATHY AND ETIQUETTE.

In the course of his remarks, Lord Morley to read a few lines from the Bishop of Lahore, "one of the most remarkable students of Indian matters, it has ever been my fortune, he said, "to come into contact with." The Bishop said :—"A thoroughly good knowledge of an Eastern language is a primary condition that must be satisfied if a man is to come into easy and healthy contact with the people of the East, and to exercise a useful influence over them. I feel perfectly certain that one cause of the difficulties that we are encountering in the present time in India, is the failure on the part of so very many Englishmen out there to attain to any in the least accurate or scholarly knowledge of the vernaculars of that land, and the consequent impossibility of getting into close touch with the people." Lord Morley continued:—"Many of your Lordships will be able to understand what is under that language. It is very easy to talk, and we all of us talk, of the necessity of sympathy in dealing with the people of India. But sympathy means a good deal more than politeness and good manners, though that is something. Sympathy carries you far further than that if it is to be an effective and genuine sympathy. It means a knowledge and comprehension of the ideals and traditions of the people concerned. That is the point of view to which, I confess, I attach the highest value in the establishment of a college of this kind." It may not be inappropriate here to refer to the evidence of Sir G. Birdwood. At the outset of his evidence he said :—"What I particularly desire is this,—The only people in India who know anything about the Indians are the Civilians, the military officers who happen to be in civil employ, or in political employ, and are thus brought into constant contact with the natives of India, and the missionaries, and so far as the mere acquirement of the Indian languages goes, they are all pretty well instructed in them. But where they are as a rule more or less deficient is, in a knowledge of Indian, *i.e.*, Hindu and Muslim etiquette, and what I would recommend particularly is that there should be special instruction in that most important subject. There are some things in which we are absolutely abominable towards natives; other things in which we are offensive; and others in which, through our ignorance of minor points of etiquette, we simply fail to conciliate and win regard and influence." Sir George was subjected to a little friendly cross-examination at the hands of Sir Alfred Lyall. I have only space for one extract :—

3027.—You except the civilian and military political officers, from what you said about the want of knowledge of etiquette, in which otherwise I may say to a certain extent I agree with you?—Yes.

3028.—Those whose business it is to know it I think do know it?—Oh, certainly what I want to emphasise is this: I come before a Committee which I understand is mainly concerned with teaching Indian languages; I want to impress upon you that teaching etiquette is of equal importance; it is a spoken language, as it were, and it is at once understood and promotes a good understanding between man and man.

(Concluded on page 8.)

THE FERRER DEMONSTRATIONS.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN PARIS.

Extraordinary Expressions of Sympathy.

GENERAL STRIKE IN ITALY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 14.

One Policeman was killed and eighty injured in the rioting in Paris last night. Nine arrests were made including five anarchists.

There is a general wave of anti-clerical agitation in the Catholic countries and anti-Spanish boycotts are being organised.

The Censorship in Spain prevents news coming through, regarding the impression produced by the execution of Ferrer.

Travellers from Bilbao state that the troops are being concentrated owing to the excitement in the mining region.

The British Trades Unions Federation have passed a resolution deploring the outrage.

LONDON, OCTOBER 15.

The Labour Federation has decreed a general strike for 24 hours throughout Italy, as a protest against the execution of Ferrer. Serious rioting took place yesterday in Florence, Milan, Naples, Trieste, Lyons and elsewhere. Many were injured.

LATER.

Madrid telegrams report that the Foreign Minister, in an interview, said that the Spanish public was better informed than the foreign, and acquiesced in the just sentence of Ferrer as an act of regular tribunal. He trusted that the French authorities would repress the anarchical outbreaks.

A mob of two thousand paraded the Latin quarter of Paris last night, accompanied by 150 of the disorderly element who overturned kiosks. They were dispersed by the police.

Two bombs were found in Barcelona yesterday. The Police removed them in a special armoured carriage where they exploded harmlessly.

Reports received in Paris state that five bombs burst in Barcelona yesterday and that six soldiers were injured.

DR. COOK'S TRAVELS.

Ascent of Mount McKinley.

STORY DENIED BY A GUIDE.

LONDON, OCTOBER 14.

A sensation has been caused in America owing to the guide Barrillo, who was Dr. Cook's sole companion on the alleged ascent of the virgin peak Mount McKinley in 1906, swearing an affidavit that he did not go higher than 10,000 feet. He says that Dr. Cook directed him to re-write his diary.

LONDON, OCTOBER 15.

Dr. Cook, in an interview, said he was surprised at Barrillo's statement. Until he knew the conditions under which the affidavit was obtained, he would not specifically reply to it. He declares that if an expedition will go to Mount McKinley it will find on the summit the records which he deposited.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE COMPANY.

Compulsory Winding Up.

LONDON, OCTOBER 14.

The Crystal Palace Company has been compulsorily wound up owing to its insolvency.

AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE.

Second Reading of the Bill.

LONDON, OCTOBER 14.

A telegram from Melbourne states that the House of Representatives has adopted the second reading of the Defence Bill without a division.

MR. CRANE'S RESIGNATION.

Public Sympathy.

LONDON, OCTOBER 14.

President Taft has accepted the resignation of Mr. Crane. The weight of opinion sympathises with Mr. Crane and describes the resignation as a humiliating sacrifice to Japan.

INCREASING THE BANK RATE.

Check on Foreign Demands.

LONDON, OCTOBER 14.

The rise in the bank-rate is due to trade activity in New York and Berlin, and the consequent inroads made by both on British banking resources which the rise in the rate is intended to check.

FOUR NEW DREADNOUGHTS.

Tenders Called For.

LONDON, OCTOBER 15.

The Admiralty has invited tenders for four contingent Dreadnoughts, which will be laid down in January.

A MEETING of the Viceroy's Executive Council was held at Simla yesterday.

A CONFERENCE between representatives of the United Provinces and the Punjab Governments meets this winter to lay down a permanent boundary between the United Provinces and the Punjab, the present boundary arrangements having proved faulty in various particulars.

GRECIAN AFFAIRS.

Abdication of the King Possible.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 15.

The Military League at Athens is betraying impatience at the slowness with which Government is carrying out reforms. A general feeling of pessimism prevails.

The *Times* publishes a remarkable letter emanating from the entourage of the King of Greece. The writer says the King has been made a scapegoat for the unfulfilled promises of the Powers which undertook to settle the Cretan question in favour of Greece. His Majesty is blamed by his subjects for the non-fulfilment of those promises and is an object of indifference to his people. The King may yet be obliged to abandon the Labours of forty-six years and abdicate.

RIOTING IN THE STRAITS.

Chino-Japanese Trouble.

LONDON, OCTOBER 15.

Reuter wires from Singapore that the Chinese boycott of the Japanese has led to disturbances at Penang and Perak, where Japanese women have been attacked.

THE COMING ELECTION.

Labourites Refuse a Compromise.

LONDON, OCTOBER 15.

Mr. Henderson, the Labour M.P., speaking at Barmondsey, said that Labourites refused to compromise with the Liberals at the elections on the ground that otherwise they handed over seats to the Unionists. The policy was played out.

THE DEVELOPMENT FUND BILL.

Amendments Foreshadowed.

LONDON, OCTOBER 15.

The Lords have adopted the second reading of the Development Fund Bill without a division, but Lord Lansdowne foreshadowed amendments limiting the scope of measure.

THE NAVAL HARBOUR AT DOVER.

Opened by the Prince of Wales.

LONDON, OCTOBER 15.

The Prince of Wales opened the naval harbour at Dover to-day with great ceremony. The harbour will accommodate Dreadnaughts at all states of the tide.

RACING IN ENGLND.

The Middle Park Plate.

LONDON, OCTOBER 15.

The race for the Middle Park Plate was run at Newmarket this afternoon with the following result:—

Lemberg	1
Whiskbroom	2
Admiral Hawke	3

Eight ran. The race was won by a neck with three-quarters of a length between the second and the third.

The betting at the start was :—

7 to 4 against Lemberg.
7 to 2 against Whiskbroom.
4 to 1 against Admiral Hawke.

BETTING ON THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The latest betting on the Cambridgeshire is as follows :—

9 to 1 against Arranmore.
100 to 11 against Sir Martin.
100 to 7 against Symons Pride.
100 to 6 against Land League.
20 to 1 against Primer.
25 to 1 against Janson.

ELECTRIC LIGHT FOR RAWALPINDI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCTOBER 15.

At the suggestion of the Lieutenant-Governor the question of utilizing the Leh and Sohan rivers at Rawalpindi for the purpose of generating power for the use in the station and Cantonments has recently been investigated by the Public Works Department. Only a preliminary investigation has so far been undertaken, but from this it has been ascertained that there is a head capable of producing 400 horse power. Further investigations are to be made.

THE ARBUTHNOT INSOLVENCY.

Sale of Indigo Factories.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 15.

At the Madras High Court to-day Mr. Justice Kakewell on the report of the Official Assignee refused to accept offers made at the auction held by Messrs Ripley and Co. on behalf of the Official Assignee, regarding the sale of certain indigo factories in Chitivalsa, near Bimlipatam, the property of the late firm of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company, His Lordship, however, sanctioned the sale to Messrs. Ripley and Co. themselves, of all lots advertised, for Rs. 16,000 on the terms printed in the auction notices, provided Messrs. Ripley and Co., gave up their claim to any commission in respect of the auction already held by them.

INDIAN RAILWAY EARNINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 15.

The total approximate gross earnings of the State and Guaranteed Railways from the 1st of April to the 2nd October 1909 show a gain of Rs. 11,444,671 compared with the corresponding figure for 1908 and are less than those of 1907 by Rs. 7,222,528.

THE GOVERNOR AT AHMEDNAGAR.

Municipal Address.

SIR GEORGE CLARKE'S REPLY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDNAGAR, OCTOBER 15.

This morning His Excellency received an address, of which the following is the text, from the local Municipality. The address was delivered at the High School, Virambag, by Khan Saheb B. S. Cardmaster, President of the Municipality.

The Governor arrived in motor, accompanied by Messrs. McNiel and Watson and Lieut. Sullivan and they met at the door by the President, Khan Saheb Cardmaster; Vice-President, Mr. G. K. Chitale and General Kelly. On arrival at the platform the Municipal Councillors were introduced individually by the Collector.

MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., F.R.S., Governor of Bombay,

May it please Your Excellency,—We, the Councillors of the City Municipality of Ahmednagar, beg most respectfully to offer Your Excellency a loyal and cordial welcome to this old historical City, well known in history as Chandhibi's Nagar.

We are fortunate in having Your Excellency at the helm of affairs in these troublous and difficult days, and, while most strongly deprecating, and, deploring the recent events elsewhere, we beg to assure Your Excellency that we are for loyal, constitutional and healthy co-operation with Government.

We are thankful to Your Excellency for conferring upon us the much coveted right of having our own elected President and the valuable privilege of an extended franchise of having two-thirds of elected members and the concession of allowing facilities for adequate representation to minorities. We beg to assure Your Excellency that we hope not to fall short of the trust reposed in us and that we will prove worthy of the experiment.

We most respectfully beg to invite Your Excellency's attention to the great scarcity of water prevailing in the City to the prejudice of its trade and prosperity. We have been unfortunate in our water-schemes hitherto, but, thanks to the help given to us by responsible Government officers, we have submitted a new scheme to Your Excellency's Government in the fervent hope that they will be pleased to sanction and finance it in such a liberal way as to give the long cherished relief to the people as well as to the Municipality. Our taxation has been far from light and we have made our best efforts to finance it without further taxation relying upon Your Excellency's assistance which, we sincerely trust, will not be denied to us. We regret to inform Your Excellency that, financially handicapped as we are, we cannot do much for the sanitation of our City, but we confidently hope that Your Excellency's Government will come to our rescue by alloting us a substantial grant-in-aid as given to other Municipalities. Your Excellency will be pleased to hear that this Municipality has shown very good progress in the spread of primary education. The number of boy pupils has increased from 14,60 to 1,640 and that of girl pupils has increased from 480 to 954 within the last four years, and two new schools—one for girls and the other for Musalman boys and girls, have also been opened. The expenditure on primary education has also risen from Rs.15,894 to Rs. 17,600. We are still anxious to do more, but we cannot financially do so. Our school houses are not such as could be wished for. We trust, therefore, that Your Excellency will be pleased to assist us by an enhanced grant-in-aid to which, we believe, we are fairly entitled. We do not wish to be understood that we are approaching Your Excellency with a chapter of our grievances, but we only wish to lay our wants before Your Excellency in the expectation that they will be given such favourable response as Your Excellency may deem fit.

We, in conclusion, beg most sincerely to thank Your Excellency for visiting this City, for accepting our humble address and thus giving us an opportunity of opening our hearts to you.

May God be pleased to grant you a career of success, peace and prosperity and strength of mind and body to carry out your noble aims to the good-will and welfare of all those who are consigned to your care.

The President then presented the address in a sandalwood casket carved in the city.

GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

The Governor in reply said :—Mr. President and Councillors of the Municipality of Ahmednagar, I am very glad to be able to pay a visit to your interesting and historic city and to have the opportunity of making the personal acquainance of your citizens. It is a great satisfaction to me to find that you so warmly appreciate the largely extended powers which Government have recently conferred upon municipalities. I am convinced that it is a wise policy to throw greater responsibility upon the people and to give them chances of proving their capacity for the conduct of public business. The success of this important experiment may not be immediately apparent in all cases, but I believe that as time goes on true civil spirit will develop, that the voters will learn to select the men best able to manage their affairs, and that there will be no lack of patriotic and disinterested citizens prepared to devote themselves to the public good. Such happy conditions are most likely to be promoted by leaving municipal matters to be dealt with in the manner we propose. As you justly say it is a trust that Government are reposing upon the people and it is a trust which even in such advanced countries as the United States sometimes gives rise to grave scandals. In this Presidency, as I have said, I am hopeful that a high standard of public duty and public morality will be attained. In the case of Ahmednagar I am sure that you will prove worthy of our confidence.

You have a good President and Vice-President and I understand that you conduct your business well; that you do not waste valuable time in irrelevant talk, and that you keep free from faction. Go on under the new and freer conditions as you are doing now and the progress of Ahmednagar in the various matters which fall to the duty of the Municipal Council will be smooth and certain.

As regards the representation of minorities you know my views as to the principle of communal electorates. I understand that the Mahomedan voters of the city number about one-fifth of the total and that this community holds four seats out of a total of twenty-four. I hope that means may be found to give Mahomedans a number of seats proportionate to their voting power and to enable them to elect more than one councillor which, I understand, is all that they can expect under existing arrangements.

I come now to the very important question of your water supply. I have looked into the scheme which has been submitted to Government and which reflects much credit on Mr. Benson who has prepared it. The local conditions offer some special difficulties on account of the brackish qualities of some of the wells. The Mahomedan kings of Ahmednagar seem to have solved the difficulty by a system of underground galleries and ducts, only four of which are now working and of these three at a high level have in late years provided an indequate supply. It is estimated that the new scheme will provide about 12 gallons per day for a population of 50,000 or 16 gallons for the present population. The quality may not perhaps be quite perfect, but I am informed that it will be an improvement upon the existing supply. In the Legislative Council, not long ago, I stated that Government regarded the provision of a good water supply as the most important sanitary measure which they could assist in carrying out, and I pointed out that we had been liberal in the case of municipalities which had prepared good schemes and come to us for help. While it is our wish to help all municipalities which are willing to help themselves, we do not desire that the resources of a municipality should be crippled and its sphere of usefulness restricted by being overburdened by the charges of a much-needed water system. In the case of Poona, therefore, we objected to some of the extra taxation which the Municipal Council proposed because we thought that it might bear hardly on the people. You will find, however, that Poona will be helped to carry out its scheme. In your case it will be necessary to scrutinize your resources as has been done in that of Poona and to satisfy yourselves that you are doing all that ought to be expected. If it appears that you cannot do more than you propose and if you are prepared to improve your sanitation, then I can promise you the assistance for which you have asked.

I am glad to know that you have earnestly addressed yourselves to Primary Education and that the number of your pupils, girls especially, shows such a satisfactory increase. Your request for an increased grant-in-aid shall be sympathetically considered. There is much in India at the present time to cause anxiety to all thinking men, but the sky is not wholly darkened by clouds. I welcome your assurance that you desire loyal, constitutional and healthy co-operation with Government. Believe me that without such co-operation there can be no true progress and that mutual confidence between Government and the people is essential to the continued uplifting of India.

I have come to hear your grievances and to acquaint myself with your needs. Do not hesitate to lay both before me and be sure that it is my wish to help you as far as lies within my power. I thank you warmly for your kind wishes in regard to myself. I remain in India only to try and benefit the people and that is the only success I desire.

It is a source of deep thankfulness to me that we can look forward to a bountiful harvest which will help to promote the prosperity that I most cordially wish to all the good people of Ahmednagar.

The Governor was then garlanded.

The Governor then inspected the Police Guard of Honour and a photo was taken.

FRONTIER RAIDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 15.

Another outrage is reported from the Bannu Frontier in which the raiders, however, came off badly. It seems that last Wednesday after dusk a tumtum containing four persons from Naurang had got within six miles of Bannu when it was attacked by nine armed raiders, apparently from across the border, who carried off two of the occupants who were Hindus. A party of border military police and villagers at once went in pursuit and overtook the raiders near Datta Khel Kaitri when a fight occurred in which one raider was killed and the rest of the raiding party escaped leaving the two Hindus behind them unhurt.

A dak runner was carried off by raiders near Spinia Khaisora Post, Tochi Valley, yesterday morning. The militia detachment of the Post pursued the raiders, wounded one, captured ten and took two rifles. There were no casualties among the Militia.

MADRAS GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

Visit to Mysore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 15.

The Governor leaves Ootacamund on the 25th instant for Mysore where he remains three or four days and continues his journey to Madras via Bangalore and Vellore, at each of which stations he will halt for a day or two. His Excellency will arrive in Madras about 3rd November. His visit to Mysore is purely private.

MOSLEM REPRESENTATION.

Madras League's Request to Lord Morley.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 15.

The Madras Presidency Muslim League has cabled to the Secretary of State for India strongly supporting the memorial recently submitted to him by the London Branch of the All-India League on the question of Mussalman representation on the Legislative Councils.

A SUIT FOR LIBEL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 15.

A prosecution for libel has been launched in the Cotacamund Court in which Colonel A. H. Dobbs is the complainant and Mr. W. L. Edmiston, Secretary, Coonoor Club, is the defendant. The cause of action arose, I understand, over some misunderstanding regarding matters connected with the Coonoor Club. The case was called on Tuesday last before Mr. W. McMurray, Deputy Magistrate, Ootacamund, when Mr. Edmiston was called on to show cause why a summons should not issue, a prima facie case having been made out. A summons was issued in due course and the hearing of the case postponed.

THE PATIALA SEDITION CASES.

Special Court for Trial.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCTOBER 15.

According to information from Patiala fifty-three of the alleged seditionists had been arrested in Patiala up to the 13th instant. Sanction for the arrest and subsequent prosection was given by the Council of Regency prior to its dissolution after long and careful consideration of the materials for the prosecution laid before it. The persons arrested will be tried by a specially constituted tribunal of three Judges. They are Sardar Bhagwan Singh, Chief Judge, Dewan Ram Pershad, Judicial Secretary to the State; and Maulvi Fazel-i-Matin, Magistrate of the State. Lala Jawala Persad, Assistant Engineer, who was among those arrested has been released on bail.

MISS MCAFFE, the Lady Superintendent of the Barton Female Training College, Rajkot, has been appointed as Principal of a similar institution in Baroda, and will also act as Inspectress of Schools. Miss McAffe has been very popular in Rajkot and she will be much missed by all who knew her.

FRAUD ON GOVERNMENT TREASURY.

Result of Gorakhpur Appeal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 15.

Mr. Justice Tudball disposed of an interesting case, which arose from the receipt of a large quantity of counterfeit coin at the Government Treasury at Gorakhpur.

It appears that the earnings of the Bengal North-Western Railway are paid into the Treasury at Gorakhpur. The Gorakhpur Treasury sent a large remittance to the Treasuries at Mirzapur and Banda, and to the currency office at Allahabad in 1908 through one Dinanath. The case for the prosecution was that the earnings of B.-N. Railway contained a very large number of counterfeit coins, and it was alleged that one Shamlal, who was Treasurer's agent at Gorakhpore, when Dinanath started with remittances instructed the latter to bring back spurious coins uncut, so that they might be again passed into the general currency of the country. It is alleged that Dinanath arrived at Banda, with a remittance of three lakhs and on examination 195 counterfeit coins were discovered, besides many short weight rupees. Kanaiah Lal was Treasurer at Banda, and it was alleged on behalf of the Crown that he was willing to let Dinanath have counterfeit coins returned to him uncut, if good coins were substituted for them. In pursuance of this arrangement, 195 bad coins were packed into a small box, which was made at Banda, at the instance of the Treasurer there, and sent to the Treasurer at Gorakhpur. The box was delivered by the postman to Bhagwati Charan, Treasurer's agent at Gorakhpur, when the latter happened to be engaged with the Treasury officer Mr. Niblett. Mr. Niblett on finding that the contents of the box made a clinking noise, had the box opened in his presence, and found that it contained counterfeit rupees sent from Banda. As a result of the enquiries, which followed Dinanath was charged with having been in possession of counterfeit coins, with intent to commit a fraud, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment under Section 243. I. P. C. A prosecution was then started against Bhagawati Charan and Shamlal, two agents of the Treasurer at Gorakhpur and Kanaiah Lal, Treasurer at Banda. They were committed to the Sessions at Gorakhpur and tried by Mr. F.D. Simpson. I.C.S. with the aid of assessors. Shamlal was acquitted. Bhagawati Charan was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment, and Kanaiah Lal, who was an old man with a long record of good services, was sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment, under Section 243, read with Section 109 I.P.C. They appealed to the High Court. Bhagawati Charan, was released on bail, but Kanaiah Lal's application for bail was refused.

Mr. Justice Tudball held that the learned Session Judge had convicted Bhagawati Charan, as he thought that the latter was guilty of an illegal omission, in not bringing the matter to the official notice, when he was apprised of the intended fraud by a letter from Dinanath, then at Banda. His Lordship thought that the evidence did not establish the fact that the letter was addressed to Bhagawati Charan, or was received by him, Internel evidence furnished by latter, rather showed the contrary, but Bhagawati Charan did did not send the money. He was asked to send and no illegal mission on his part had been established. With regard to Kanaiah Lal his knowledge of the fraud was established. He did not make any profit out of it, and his fault was one more of connivance than otherwise. In the circumstances, his Lordship directed that Bhagawati Charan's appeal be allowed, and Kanaiah Lal's sentence be reduced to the period already undergone.

FEMALE EDUCATION AT RAJKOTE.

Scholarships Needed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, OCTOBER 15.

Yesterday afternoon, Major F. De B. Hancock, Political Agent at Halar, presided at the annual distribution of prizes to the students of the Barton Female Training College. From the report of the institution presented by the Lady Superintendent, Miss Frances McAffe, it appears that the College has at present 23 students, 18 of whom are Brahmins and the practising school is attended by 156 students. The Lady Superintendent laid particular stress on the necessity of granting more scholarships in order to promote female education in the Province, and referred to the grant of a scholarship of Rs. 10 per mensem from Her Highness the Maharani Saheb of Bhavnagar to a widow woman, studying in the institution and to be continued until the recipient was fully trained.

After Mrs. Hancock had distributed the prizes, Major Hancock congratulated the Lady Superintendent and her staff on the high efficiency of the institution, and the the founders of the institution on the satisfactory progress made in female education. The vast importance of the influence of women in the affairs of the world was, he said, more and more recognised, and such an influence when improved would have a very healthy and far-reaching effect on future generations of the people of the Province. He hoped that the Chief of the Province would readily respond to the appeal of the Principal of the institution for further scholarship grants in order to promote the utility of the institution, and concluded his remarks by wishing the Principal and the staff a continuance of success in their good work.

DACCA TRAIN DACOITY.

Arrested Man Released on Bail.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 15.

The District Magistrate to-day granted bail of two hundred rupees to Suresh Chandra Sen Gupta who was arrested in connecrion with the Dacca train dacoity as he has not been identified.

"THE NATIVE WIFE."

Withdrawn from Circulation.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Our attention has been called to the reviews of the Indian Press, on the book entitled "The Native Wife," from which it would appear that contains matter to which certain residents in may take exception. As we have no desire party to anything of this nature, we have discontinue its sale. We also wish through the medium of the Indian Press apologies to those gentlemen, whom publishers, may have thus, unwi either pain or annoyance.—We are,

JOHN LONG, L
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25th September, 1909.

THE MALARIA CONFERENCE.

A Critic of Quinine Prophylaxis.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 15.

To-day's meeting was taken up with a discussion of the papers by Major S. P. James, I.M.S., on the use of quinine and Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. Aldridge, R.A.M.C., on quinine prophylaxis among British and Indian troops. Major James shows what an enormous amount has still to be discovered regarding the action of quinine and the best methods of applying it and of how much its success in arresting fever depends upon these imperfectly known factors. He shows, however, that so far as is at present known (1) the best routine method of treating malaria is to administer doses of quinine at frequent intervals; and (2) the best method of using quinine for the prevention of malaria is to take a small dose every evening.

Lieutenant-Colonel Aldridge's paper strikes a new note. The author gives particulars of a large number of carefully conducted experiments with quinine in the Cantonments which, he considers, point to the conclusion that the results of the use of this drug in British and Indian Armies have not been so strikingly favourable, as reports from some other sources would lead one to hope for.

Colonel Aldridge considers that given in the doses and at the intervals usually recommended, quinine is not a certain preventive either of fresh infections or relapses. He concludes with the following suggestive words: "I think there is some danger of repeating an error so often committed before in matters of preventive medicine in connection with plague, enteric fever and with malaria itself, that is the error of centering the attention on one measure alone and of anticipating and teaching the public to anticipate too much from it, while neglecting other important measures. There have been disappointments because in Cantonments in India we have not realised the phenomenal successes claimed for larvicidal measures in other places more favourably situated. But I believe we shall be making a great mistake if we neglect this, as also the segregation of the sick and all other measures wherever such are practicable as I believe they almost always are in Cantonments. And I feel sure that if we anticipate phenomenal successes from quinine prophylaxis alone we shall only court further disappointment and discredit."

At to-day's meeting of the Malaria Conference a Sub-Committee, including Colonel Lukis, Colonel King, Major Donovan, Major James, Major Rogers and Major Aldridge, was appointed to draft recommendations in connection with the methods of utilising quinine.

TRIBESMEN ARMING.

The Mullah's Standing Army.

UNSETTLED CONDITION OF KHOST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 15.

The *Pioneer* says :—Our Frontier correspondent reports that the mission sent to Kabul by Mullah Powindah, who controls the mass of the Mahsuds in Waziristan, has returned with a large amount of ammunition for breech-loading rifles. This is to be distributed among the tribesmen. The Mullah apparently now keeps some 2,000 men ready for action, but he has refrained of late from sending raiding parties into British territory. It remains to be seen whether he will cause fresh trouble along the Darajat border during the cold weather.

We have already drawn attention to the state of lawlessness, into which the Afghan district of Khost has lapsed, and there seems little chance of an improvement in the position, unless a strong force is sent into the country by the Amir.

Sardar Ali Mahomed Khan, Governor of Khost, died last August and his successor has not yet been sent from Kabul. The local tribesmen have shown their ideas of independence by electing one of their own Maliks as Governor and have promised to pay revenue to him. As this man, Babrak Khan, had his allowances suspended by the Amir some time ago, and is regarded as hostile to the Government, it is unlikely that he will be allowed to control affairs in Khost. It is difficult to understand the apathy shown at Kabul, as the rebellious attitude of the Khostwals may be imitated by other tribes in the Afghan Borderland.

SWADESHI MEETINGS IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 15.

At the Swadeshi meeting, held at Bally on Wednesday evening, presided over by Kumar Rajendranath Mukerji of Utterpur, Surendranath Bannerji, Puspati Kabyathirta and Mohunta Damodu Majabasi addressed the gathering. Surendranath administered the Swadeshi vow which the people made standing and all three, including the president, urged them to keep the vow at all cost.

A District Conference is to be held at Santipur, Nuddia District, on the 14th and 15th November, when a permanent District Committee will be formed. This is the result of appeal made by Surendranath Bannerji

ALLEGED TRESPASS BY SOLDIERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESP
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THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, OCT. 1. PARIS, OCT. 2.

THE SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

HOME.

COURT AND PERSONAL.—The King arrived at Balmoral at the end of last week and will stay there for a fortnight.—Mr. Shackleton lectured before His Majesty on Saturday on the work of the Antarctic expedition.—The Corporation of the City of London will present the King of Portugal with an address when he visits this country and will invite His Majesty to accept the hospitality of the City at the Guildhall.—The Prince of Wales last week, in Glengelder Forest, shot a stag which weighed 21st. 11lb. His Royal Highness has promised to open the new Admiralty Harbour at Dover on October 15.—General Botha sailed for South Africa on Saturday.

Accident.—A young climber has been killed on Eagle's Nest Ridge Great Gable, through slipping and breaking the rope which attached him to his companions.

Agriculture.—The Board of Agriculture and the Board of Education have come to certain arrangements for the promotion of agricultural education and a description of these is given in a memorandum just published.

Ecclesiastical.—The Archbishop of Upsala has appointed a permanent committee to communicate with the committee of the Archbishop of Canterbury regarding the proposed alliance between the Anglican and Swedish Churches.

Ireland.—The Tipperary Board of Guardians having passed a resolution in which it was stated that Ireland had about the lowest death-rate from tuberculosis in Europe, the Irish Local Government Board has pointed out that the statement is likely to hinder administrative action for the prevention of the disease, the mortality from which in Ireland is about the highest in Europe.—A report on the trade of Ireland shows the amount of imports and exports last year was £147,377,472 a decrease of £4,331,626 on the year before.

Law and Police.—The trial of Harry Benson for alleged fraud has again been postponed owing to the continued illness of Mr. Justice Coleridge.—Eight young men, the sons of farmers, have been fined £5 each at Kirkby Stephen for an assault upon a vicar, against whom they alleged undue friendliness with a schoolmistress.—A case in which a London visitor to Jersey was arrested because he refused to pay his hotel bill, disputing its accuracy, has engaged the attention of the Jersey Royal Court.—The first case under the Prevention of Crimes Act, 1908, has been heard at Folkestone, where a confirmed criminal was sentenced to three years's penal servitude and determination for a further period of five years.

London.—The Italian community in London has presented the Lord Mayor with a bronze bas-relief of his portrait in recognition of his services in connection with the Lord Mayor's Fund for the relief of the sufferers from the Messina earthquake.—The City of London Guardians have just opened a new Poor Law infirmary at Homerton for the accommodation of 680 sick poor.—The receipts from Bridge House Estates last year were £153,207, and the expenditure £78,886.—The Express Motor Cab Company has started a profit-sharing scheme for the benefit of its "employees."—Sir John Knill has been elected Lord Mayor for the ensuing year.

Parliament.—The House of Lords has amended the Housing and Town Planning Bill in many particulars, and is now considering the Irish Land Bill.—Lord Morley, Secretary for India, has announced that the Government intends to aid in the provision of the teaching in London of Oriental languages.—The Finance Bill has been in Committee of the House of Commons all the week.

Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.—This Company has celebrated the 70th anniversary of its incorporation with a dinner, at which a message of congratulation was read from the King.

Sporting.—Mr. W. Astor's Mirador won the Kingsclere Stakes at Newbury.—The Newbury Autumn Cup was won by Lord Derby's Bridge of Earn.—A large number of football matches are reported.

The Bank of England.—The profits of the Bank of England for the last half-year were £651,864, and the half-year's dividend has been declared at 4 1/2 per cent.

The Censorship of Plays.—At the closing sittings of the Joint Committee on the Censorship of stage plays evidence was given by the Bishop of Southwark, Mr. Hall Caine, Mr. Zangwill, Sir Arthur Pinero, and Mr. Chesterton.

Wills and Bequests.—Lord Ripon's will has been proved, the estate being valued at £125,574 gross.—Mr. G. Kino, who carried on business as a tailor in High Holborn, has left £ 129,113.

Woman Suffrage.—Six of the imprisoned woman suffragists at Birmingham have been fed artificially, and in the House of Commons the Under-Secretary for Home Affairs stated that this had been done in order to prevent their suicide by starvation.

EMPIRE.

Australia.—Colonel Foxton, the Australian delegate to the Imperial Defence Conference, states that by the end of 1912 the Australian fleet unit will be ready to take the place of the present Imperial Australian squadron. There will be a saving to the Imperial Government of £300,000 or £400,000 annually.

Canada.—The total Indian population of Canada is returned at 111,000, showing an increase for the first time for many years.—The Canada and West Indies Trade Commission, with Lord Balfour of Burleigh presiding, is conducting an inquiry in Canada.—Mr. Brodeur, Minister of M
that the Canadian Navy will be
sense of the word, and will
politics.—There were 146,908
last year. For the first time
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denied any knowledge of the contents of the packages left with him by Dr. Cook. Commander Peary has in the meantime published a summary of his "case" against Dr. Cook.

Oriental Studies.—The report of the Committee appointed by the Treasury in 1907 to consider the organization of Oriental studies in London has been issued and is of a highly important character.

Penny Postage with Turkey.—The Postmaster-General has declined to institute a penny postage between this country and Turkey.

Shipping.—The Sunderland steamer "City of Rochester" sank in the North Sea after being in collision with a German steamer. All the crew were saved with the exception of the steward.—The Court held at Cape Town to inquire into the wreck of the Bullard-King liner "Umlali" has suspended the certificates of the captain and the chief officer for 12 months.—"Times"

THE WOMEN SUFFRAGISTS.

Their Treatment in Prison.

Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P., has issued the following statement:—

"In reply to a question of mine in the House of Commons to-day (Sept. 27) Mr. Masterman, speaking on behalf of the Home Secretary, admitted that some of the nine women prisoners now in Winson Green Prison, Birmingham, had been subjected to 'hospital treatment,' and admitted that this euphemism meant administering food by force. The process employed was the insertion of a tube down the throat into the stomach, and then pumping the food down. To do this, I am advised, a gag has to be used to keep the mouth open. That there is difference of opinion concerning the tactics of the militant Suffragists goes without saying, but surely there can be no two opinions concerning the horrible brutality of this proceeding. Women, worn and weak by hunger, are seized upon, held down by brute force, gagged, a tube inserted down the throat, and food poured or pumped into the stomach. Let British men think over the spectacle. I endeavoured to learn from Mr. Masterman under what law, rule, or regulation this thing had been done, but he was unable to say without notice. He admitted, however, that it had been done by order of the Home Office. My information is that there is no such power given to prison authorities save in the case of persons certified to be insane. If this be so, a very serious responsibility rests with the Home Office, and I shall endeavour to find out at Question Time whether it is so or not. May I add one more remark? I was horrified at the levity displayed by a large section of the members of the House when the question was being answered. Had I not heard it I could not have believed that a body of gentlemen could have found reason for mirth and applause in a scene which I venture to say has no parallel in the recent history of our country. One of these days we shall learn that Mrs. Leigh or some other of her brave fellow-prisoners has succumbed to the 'hospital treatment,' as a man did in 1870. I would not envy the position of the Home Secretary or the Government responsible for such a result. Surely the people of these islands will speak out ere our annals are stained by such a tragedy."

The question was again raised by Mr. Keir Hardie in the House of Commons on Sept. 28 and 29. Mr. Masterman informed him that the governor of the gaol had reported that six of the prisoners were still under special medical treatment for self-starvation, but that their health showed progressive improvement. It was, he said, the duty of prison authorities to take such steps as were necessary to prevent the suicide of prisoners, and were they to allow those in their charge to die by starvation they would incur the severest censure, and perhaps lay themselves open to criminal proceedings. Mr. Hardie asking whether six of the women were still being fed by means of the stomach-pump, Mr. Masterman answered that he understood there were various ways of persuading the women to take nourishment. Only in the last resort was the ordinary hospital treatment used. He believed recourse had been had to it in three cases only.

A firm of solicitors have written to the Home Secretary stating that they have been instructed on behalf of Charlotte Marsh, who is now a prisoner in Winson Green Gaol, Birmingham, to take proceedings for damages for an assault which they allege has been committed upon the prisoner "in the way of forcing food upon her and against her will." Letters in similar terms have been addressed to the governor and the medical officer of the gaol.

In reference to this storm in a tea-cup, "F.R.C.P." writes to the "Times":—"Sir,—The outcry from a certain quarter in the House of Commons about the so-called 'outrage' involved in feeding patients who cannot or will not take their necessary food is absolutely indefensible and absurd. This practice of oral or nasal feeding is carried out daily by medical practitioners in public and private. It entails no risk or particular discomfort. If deliberate resistance is offered and the condition of the patient affords no other channel for the conveyance of adequate nutriment, the method must be carried out with such measures of restraint as are necessary. I may add that in forty years of large hospital and private practice I have never known such resistance to be offered save in the case of insane patients. The gag, about which such horror is expressed, is a simple arrangement to keep the mouth open, and is often used by dentists. A simpler method of feeding, frequently employed, is to pass a soft rubber tube along the nostril and to inject liquid nutriment through it. It appears to me that Suffragists who determine to resist this necessary introduction of food should not thereby secure immunity from adequate punishment for their offences, and to liberate them from prison on this account surely savours of unjustifiable sentimentalism. Death as a result of these methods of conveying food, properly carried out, is, I venture to declare, unknown."

"A. O. Oldham," also, has the following reminder in the same paper, and Mr Keir Hardie has evidently perused it with due appreciation, to judge from the [illegible] duly given below:—

[illegible] Hardie says he is horrified at the [illegible] which took place in the House [illegible] put his question concerning [illegible] suffragists at Birming[illegible] that there is no parallel [illegible] our country to equal [illegible] remind him of the [illegible] applause came from [illegible] Cabinet even on [illegible] of any disaster to [illegible] which often [illegible] gravest fellow[illegible] of the thou[illegible] can assure [illegible] Oldham [illegible] which I [illegible] an[illegible] our [illegible]

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

Oriental Language Study.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, Sept. 27th, Lord Redesdale, in accordance with notice, rose to ask the Secretary of State for India what steps had been taken towards giving effect to the recommendations of the Committee appointed by the Government to inquire into the possibility of affording better means of instruction in Oriental languages in London. There were, he said, well-equipped and well-endowed schools of Oriental languages in Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Vienna, in Italy, and in Holland, but there was no such school in London, which was the capital of the country which had by far the largest dealings with the Far East. It was true that in the University of London and at King's College there was some teaching of these languages, but the twenty-five teachers employed in these places had only £1,300 a year between them in salaries, an average of £52 a year. The University of London got an annual grant of £300 from the India Office, and King's College received an annual granted of £100 from the Colonial Office for the teaching of Hausa. These miserable pittances were all that was given for the teaching of Oriental languages in London. In Berlin there was a grant of £10,000 a year to its Oriental schools; in Paris and St. Petersburg, £7,000 The Committee which was appointed as the result of a deputation to the late Prime Minister in 1906, sat for the better part of two years and examined seventy-three witnesses, among them men of great distinction. Their almost unanimous opinion was that it was desirable to give a young man in training for the E at preliminary instruction in London. The one exception to those who held this view was certainly an eminent one, Sir Ernest, Satow who thought a man might learn the language of a country after arriving there. A great deal of unnecessary labour might be saved by the establishment of such a school as was suggested. Sir Robert Douglas went so far as to say that six months' study in England would save two years' work in Pekin. Without such preliminary teaching there was no means of communication between the student and his teacher after the former had gone to the Far East. Other nations were cutting the ground from under our feet in this matter. The sum that would be required to properly equip a school of Oriental studies in London would be something over £12,000 a year, and he ventured to think it was time that the penny-wisdom of our extravagance should come to an end. He had confidence that the Secretary of State would do all in his power to relieve this country from what was little short of a national disgrace. (Hear hear.)

The Earl of Cromer thought it would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of this subject. It would be of immense advantage to an Oriental administrator if he could get rid of the interpreter, or even if he knew enough of the language to correct the interpreter's version of what was put before him. Interpreters were too often inclined to abuse their position of trust, and he had little doubt that some of the fanciful accounts of Eastern affairs laid before English people by tourists, were due to the fact that these tourists had to employ interpreters, and that these interpreters were not well chosen. He had no hesitation in supporting the proposal in the Committee's report that instruction should be given in the language before those engaged in the service of the State went to the East. So far as India was concerned we had actually retrograded during the last forty years He hoped that when this college was established it would not be confined to the teaching of languages, but would teach something of Oriental history, religion, manners, and customs.

GOVERNMENT GRANT.

Viscount Morley, replying, said he thought their Lordships owed a debt to Lord Redesdale for bringing this subject before the House. The Government and the country owed a debt of gratitude to the noble Lord and his colleagues on the Committee for the attention and labour they had devoted to the inquiry that was committed to them. It had never been his good fortune to study a report, if he might presume to say so, more intelligent, more practical and useful, or one better founded on the facts of the case. The report of the Committee, it was true, was rather ambitious, and he doubted whether any Government would carry out all the recommendations. But after all if a Committee erred on the side of being over-ambitious, its recommendations at least could not do any harm. The Committee recommended an expenditure of £12,700 a year, and the question had naturally arisen, How was this sum to be raised? Berlin and Paris were providing money for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages, and surely Great Britain, whose preponderance in the East was so much greater than that of either Germany or France, could not afford to lag behind. Rather ought we to be in the forefront. Although he was not yet in a position to name a definite and specific sum, he thought the British Exchequer would be prepared to meet at least one quarter of the amount demanded, and he hoped it would be more. But if this was to be a really great institution, as he hoped it would be, the mercantile bodies in the cities of London and Manchester and elsewhere must take a live interest in it, and make direct contributions to its maintenance, The spreading of the knowledge of Oriental languages must be an immense gain to the mercantile community. Young men who were destined for a career in India should be trained not only in languages, but in a knowledge of the history, the traditions, the religion, and the sympathies of the peoples who dwelt in our empire in the East. Therefore, while the Government were ready to give a grant from home funds they looked for support from the great British mercantile community. The evidence of the need of preliminary training in this country was overwhelmingly great, and the Government also felt that for geographical and other reasons the seat of the new school should be London. At the same time they were most anxious that no injustice should be done to any existing institutions, and that the Universities should not in any way be prejudiced. He hoped a small Committee might be appointed to arrange for the collection of funds and the drawing up of a clear definition of the relations which should exist between the new school and present institutions. (Hear, hear.)

Viscount Courzon entirely concurred in the importance of the establishment of such an institution as had been foreshadowed. It was of the greatest consequence that Englishmen who went to India should not only understand the languages of Eastern nations but should be able to enter into their history, their feelings, their traditions, and their religion, and be capable of understanding and sympathising with their special genius. It was only on such a basis as this that British rule could be maintained in India and the confidence of its peoples retained. This was a matter affecting India more than any other part of the empire, and it was most certainly one where the British taxpayer might well be asked to contribute. The taxpayers of India paid the whole cost of the India Office, and the Indian Civil Service, and of the Army in India, and it was therefore reasonable and moderate that this country should, out of its great wealth, make some slight return in the education of the officers whom it sent out there. He [illegible] Government might find a much larger [illegible] £4,000 for this service.

[illegible] Morley: A quarter of £12,000 is nearer [illegible] £4,000. (Laughter.)

[illegible] Curzon said he was sorry to hear it; he [illegible] round sum with a view to commit [illegible] something more than was their [illegible] (Laughter.) He hoped the Secre[illegible] his influence to get better [illegible] not be taken as denying [illegible] were concerned. In tra[illegible] noticed with mingled [illegible] success which was at[illegible] than our own, due to [illegible] command of native [illegible] clerks and agents [illegible] but a stimu[illegible] do to hold our [illegible] could give sup[illegible] his question [illegible] Lord Cromer [illegible] ent being [illegible] number [illegible] ver[illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible] Mackarness asked the Under Secretary of [illegible] for India: Whether, in view of the fact that [illegible] months have elapsed since nine British [illegible] were deported from their homes and im[illegible] distant gaols without warning, charge, or [illegible] ort, and in view of the public assurances [illegible] the Government of India as to the [illegible] aders and the masses of the India [illegible] now give some information to the

greatest dismay was that quoted from Col. Rankin an officer who conducted examinations in Hindustani among British officers. Col. Rankin stated that during the last thirty years the knowledge of native languages possessed by British officers of native regiments had diminished by thirty or forty per cent. This question was a serious one. It was on the contentment of the Army that the stability of our position in India, if occasion arose, would in the main depend. The officers should win their way to the hearts of their men, and if this proposal were put forward in the interests of the Army alone it should be approved of. He warmly welcomed the decision at which the Government had arrived.

The discussion then came to a close.

MILITARY ASSISTANT SURGEONS IN INDIA.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, Sept. 24, Mr. Hazleton asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether the positions as military assistant surgeons in India are open to Indians; whether the salaries of these positions are higher than those of civil assistant surgeons who are chiefly Indians; and whether it is proposed to remove the disqualification in the way of competent Indians entering all the ranks of the medical service of their country.

Master of Elibank: The answer to the first question is in the negative; military assistant surgeons being recruited primarily for service in European military hospitals. The answer to the second question is in the affirmative, but the difference in rates of pay is not very considerable being confined to the highest grades. The Secretary of State will consult the Government of India as to the advisability of some revision of the constitution of this branch of their medical services.

TREATMENT OF MR. A. B. KOLHATKAR.

On Tuesday, September 28, Sir Henry Cotton asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is now able to give any information regarding the health and treatment in gaol of Mr. Achyut Balwant Kolhatkar, B.A., LL.B., who was lately sentenced to fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment for republishing in his newspaper the speeches of Mr. Arabindo Ghose, and who is alleged on recent transfer from the Nagpore to the Khundwa gaol to have been taken to the railway station fettered in heavy chains to which were affixed large iron rods, so that he was only able to walk with great difficulty, bending low and holding up the iron rods; and whether, having regard to the fact that Mr. Ghose was tried for sedition in respect of these speeches and was acquitted, the Secretary of State will direct the release of Mr. Kolhatkar from further imprisonment.

Master of Elibank: The prisoner is reported to be in good health. The punishment of wearing what are called "bar fetters," weighing five pounds—not "heavy chains' and large iron rods, as stated by the hon. member—(hear, hear)—was awarded of an offence, or a series of offences in Nagpore gaol. That he was made to walk a considerable distance in public so fettered was due to mismanagement of which notice has been taken by the Chief Commissioner. With regard to the latter part of the question, it is not the fact that Mr. Ghose was tried for sedition in respect of these or any other speeches; the charge on which he was acquitted was that of taking part in a conspiracy for the use of bombs. (Hear, hear.)

CONDUCT OF THE INDIAN POLICE.

Dr. Rutherford asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether in a view of the finding of the Police Commission appointed by Lord Curzon that torture, both physical and moral, were resorted to by the police as a means of extorting evidence, and the judicial utterances lately made which point to the continuance of this practice, the Secretary of State will recommend to the Government of India the immediate and total prohibition of every form of torture.

Master of Elibank: According to the somewhat descriptive summary of the evidence before the Police Commission of 1902, isolated acts of tyranny appear to have taken place, but the report adds that the failings of the force are partly due to the attitude and tendencies of the people themselves. The hon. member's question conveys the wholly erroneous impression that torture on the part of the police is prevalent throught India and is countenanced by the Indian Governments. The Government of India since the publication of the report six years ago has done, and is doing, its utmost to eradicate abuses, to improve the discipline, and to raise standard of a force that is drawn almost wholly from the general Indian population. It is only fair to the heads of the police in India to add that their endeavours in this direction are meeting with substantial success. (Cheers.)

Dr. Rutherford: Have there not been at least two recent cases?

Master of Elibank: I have said there have been isolated cases of tyranny. The Indian Government has not yet concluded its inquiry.

Dr. Rutherford asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is now in a position to state whether the policemen found in December last by the judges of the Chief Court of the Punjab, who tried the Gulan Bano murder case, to have been guilty of grave misconduct in the management of the case against the accused are still in the service of the Punjab Government.

Master of Elibank: I have nothing to add to the answer given to the hon. member's question on the 21st instant. The final report then referred to has not yet been received.

THE ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP A TREASURE VAN.

Mr. Keir-Hardie asked the Under Secretary for India: Whether he will ask for a report from the Governor of Bengal as to the accuracy and origin of a recent Press message to the effect that the report of an attempt to blow up a treasure van on the railway was based upon the statements made by Indians in charge of the van.

Master of Elibank: The Secretary of State does not think that the point in question is of sufficient importance to justify him in moving the Government of Bengal to make it the subject of an inquiry. He does not feel called upon to question the "bona fides" of any of the persons concerned in the report.

THE TRANSMISSION OF FALSE NEWS.

Mr. Keir-Hardie asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Government of India has any power under any special Press law or ordinary statutory law to prosecute journalists, whether Indian or European, who habitually transmit for publication in the British Press false and malicious slanders concerning the people of India and their political agitation whether any such prosecutions have been recently undertaken or contemplated; and if so, with what result.

Master of Elibank: As regards the general question of law propounded by the hon. member, the Secretary of State is not prepared in the absence of a specific case to give a definite reply; in any case the answer to the latter part of his question is in the negative.

THE GOVERNMENT AND "REUTER'S AGENCY."

Mr. Mackarness asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Government of India pay a subsidy to Reuter's Telegraphic Agency; and, if so, what is the amount of the subsidy, and in respect of what services it is paid.

Master of Elibank: The Government of India pay to Reuter's Agency £1,440, a year for services rendered by them in respect to the distribution of news throughout India; this payment has no connection with the transmission of news from India to other parts of the world.

DEPORTATION IN INDIA.

Mr. Mackarness asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the attention of the Secretary of State has been called to the fact that in the annual report recently issued by the Commissioner of Police for the Calcutta district it is stated that during the twelve months ending in December 1908 there was a marked decrease, as compared with the previous year of offences against the State, public tranquility, safety, and justice and that there was a considerable decrease in the number of cases of rioting and unlawful assembly and that in spite of several disturbing causes the general public peace was well kept; and whether these facts had been brought to the notice of the Secretary of State and the Government of India when in December 1908 the deportation without charge of trial of nine British subjects from Bengal was sanctioned.

Master of Elibank: The report in question was not issued until April 1909, but in any case the Secretary of State satisfied himself that the general circumstances at the time were such as to justify recourse to the exceptional measure of which the Member complains.

THE BUDGET.

In Parliament.

The House of Commons again considered the Finance Bill in Committee on Sept. 24. After an all-night sitting there was a small House at the opening, and as the movers of amendments to the tobacco clauses were not present they passed unchallenged. Later strong protest were raised by Mr. Gwynn and Mr. Austen Chamberlain, and Mr. Lloyd George agreed that the new duty should be debated on the schedule. The clause relating to the tax on motor spirit was afterwards discussed, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer foreshadowed a concession in reference to petrol used in commercial motor vehicles.

The Government had a series of narrow escapes early in the morning. An amendment moved by Sir W. Bull, Unionist member of Hammersmith, for the reduction of the increased whisky duty from 3s. 9d. to 1s. had the warm support of the Nationalists of whom some thirty-four were present. It was also favoured by Sir John Dewar, Liberal member for Inverness. On the closure being moved by Mr. Lloyd George at twenty minutes to two, the Government obtained a majority of 17, the ayes numbering 113 and the noes 95. On the amendment itself the Government majority was 18 and on a subsequent motion for reporting progress it fell to 13. The Government Whips were in a state of great excitement, and messengers were despatched in hot haste to fetch members from the political clubs. The result was not encouraging as in later divisions the Ministerial votes recorded numbered 116, 118, and 117. But the critical divisions having taken place, some of the opponents of the Government went home to bed, and so the majorities jumped up to 46, 34 and 33. The few Labour members present voted with the Government.

On Sept. 27 there was an important discussion with respect to Clause 25, which deals with the exemption from the land duties in Part I of the Bill of land held for public or charitable purposes. An amendment was moved by Sir P. Magnus to secure that nothing in this part of the Bill should apply to land or any interest in land the income and profits whereof are legally appropriated and applied to the promotion of education, literature, science, or the fine arts. This was strongly supported by Mr. Balfour and other Unionists on behalf of the universities and institutions like Dulwich College, but the amendment was rejected by 176 to 54.

On Sept. 28 the Committee considered a new clause proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which imposes a duty of 1s. in the pound on the rental value of all rights to work minerals and of all mineral wayleaves. Mr. Balfour opposed the clause, which, after discussion, was read a second time by 234 to 67. Detailed amendments to the clause were then considered. In the course of the proceedings the Chancellor of the Exchequer intimated that he would consider favourably amendments to exempt from the operation of the clause clay, gravel sand, and chalk.

On Sept. 29 consideration was resumed, on a clause moved by the Chancellor of the Exchequer containing provisions as to increment value duty and reversion duty in the case of minerals worked or leased. The clause was opposed by Mr. Balfour, Mr. Bonar Law, and Mr. Pretyman, but read a second time by 223 against eighty-one. On the consideration of detailed amendments to the new clause, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that it was his intention to exempt from the increment duty all existing collieries while continuing to be worked. A drafting amendment to make this intention clear was agreed to. The clause, as amended, was added to the Bill, and a mineral definition clause was also added.

BIRMINGHAM AND LORD ROSEBERY.

A meeting of the committee which is promoting the requisition to Lord Rosebery to address a meeting in Birmingham upon the Budget was held on Sept. 27. The requisition is in the following terms:—

"We, the undersigned, interested in the various industries in Birmingham and the Midlands, having read and considered your lordship's speech at Glasgow and that of the Prime Minister in this city, still view with grave concern many of the provisions of the Finance Bill, and respectfully request you to address a meeting of business men in Birmingham at an early date, so that we may have an opportunity of hearing further your lordship's views on the proposals of the Budget.

The requisition is signed by about two thousand persons, including practically all the members of the Stock Exchange, and representatives of all the important trades and industries in the city and district, as well as by barristers and solicitors, architects, and other professional men. The sheets bearing the signatures will be found together in a handsome red morocco leather case, and will be forwarded to Lord Rosebery. The reponse to the appeal for signatures has been extraordinary, and if time had allowed very many more might have been obtained. If Lord Rosebery consents to go to Birmingham, it is expected that the meeting will be held in the Town Hall in the afternoon, probably towards the end of the second week in October.

MR. KEIR HARDIE'S PREDICTION.

Mr. Keir Hardie, M. P., speaking at Swansea on Sept. 25, said the Labour Party intended to support House as to the grounds on which the Secretary of State thinks it necessary to prolong the imprisonment of these British subjects.

Master of Elibank: I am afraid that I have nothing to add to the numerous statements that have been made on this subject.

AN ACT OF GENERAL AMNESTY.

Dr. Rutherford asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether, with a view to facilitate the working of the Councils Act and to encourage the loyal co-operation of the leaders of Indian opinion, to which the Viceroy testified in his telegram to the Secretary of State in March last, the Secretary of State will consider the desirability of an act of general amnesty in regard to the large number of British subjects at present undergoing imprisonment for political offences, alleged and otherwise.

Master of Elibank: The Secretary of State is unable to modify his previous replies on this subject, but as I have on more than one occasion reminded the House, he will order the release of the State prisoners when in his judgment upon the reports submitted to him from India the general situation admits.

THE BOMBAY POLITICAL OFFICERS.

On Wednesday, Sept. 29, Sir Seymour King asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the proposals of the Government of India in regard to the memorials of the Bombay political officers have yet been received; whether the memorials have been before the Government of India for over eighteen months; and when a decision may be expected.

Master of Elibank: The question, which is one of considerable complexity, has been under the consideration of the Government of India since October last, but I am not in a position to indicate the date when a decision may be arrived at. On receipt of the proposals of the Government of India, no time will be lost by the Secretary of State in Council in arriving at a decision upon them.

OFFICERS REWARDS FOR QUALIFYING IN EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

Sir Seymour King asked the Under Secretary of State for India: What decision has been arrived at as to the advisability of making officers of the Indian Army eligible for rewards for qualifying as interpreters in European languages other than Russian.

Master of Elibank: Indian Army officers have been made eligible for rewards for qualifying in French, German, Italian, Dutch, modern Greek, and Portuguese.

THE NEW EDUCATION CODE FOR BENGAL.

Mr. Laidlaw asked the Under Secretary of State for India if the new Education Code for Bengal which was to be introduced in January next has been definitely withdrawn or postponed; and if he is in a position to state what the Government of Bengal propose to do in the matter.

Master of Elibank: The Secretary of State has no information as to any intention on the part of the Government of Bengal to withdraw or postpone the Code. So far as he is aware they propose to bring it into force on Jan. 1 next.

ORIENTAL STUDIES.

Mr. Rees asked the Prime Minister if he could state when a vote would be submitted to the House in connection with the report of the Treasury Committee on the Organisation of Oriental Studies; whether an initial, as well as an annual, grant was proposed; and whether the House would be given any opportunity of discussing this subject?

Mr. Asquith: No vote will be submitted to the House in this connection during the present Session. The details are still under consideration, and in the meantime I must refer my hon. friend to what was said by my noble friend Lord Morley in another place, to which I have nothing at present to add.

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the Budget to the finish. That must not be taken to mean that Labour had merged their independence or their identity in the Liberal Party. When the election came the Labour Party would take their own course in regard to their own candidates. It was no business of the Labour Party to turn out Liberals in order to put in Tories or "vice versa." The business of the Labour Party was to turn both out and to put itself in their place. In those constituencies where there were Labour candidates the whole weight of the party would be thrown in support of its own men, leaving the other parties to sink or swim as circumstances might dictate (Cheers) They heard a great deal just now as to what would happen if the Budget became law, but who was this coy maiden called capital that was going to be frightened away at the approach of the tax collector? Capital was not golden sovereigns, paper money, or shares. These things only represented capital. How were minerals to be driven away by a five per cent. tax? He wished it was twenty-five per cent. instead. The land would still remain, and only the landlord would have taken his hook. (Laughter.) They who were Socialists had no apprehension at all as to what was going to happen when both landlords and capitalists had disappeared. Socialists made no secret of the fact that they were working for that end. What Socialists submitted was that the common people had sufficient intelligence and ability to own, control, and organise the whole industry of the nation so as to supply themselves with all the requirements of a healthy life, and the first step towards that was the proper organisation of the working people in their various trade unions. Trade unionism was the foundation upon which the whole superstructure of Socialism must ultimately be reared.

MR. BUXTON AND THE LORDS.

Mr. Sydney Buxton, Postmaster-General, visited his former constituency, and was the chief speaker at a Budget League demonstration at Peterborough Drill Hall on Sept. 27. Mr. Buxton referred at the outset to the possible action of the House of Lords, and said recent events and speeches would appear to make their rejection of the Budget more possible. He himself still did not believe that they would be inclined to act in such an unconstitutional and suicidal way. There was in all these discussions no pretence that the House of Lords would act impartially or judicially in the matter. They were in this as in regard to other Bills going to act as the Tory leaders and their allies directed them. The Licensing Bill at least got as far as Lansdowne House. The Budget Bill apparently was to get no further than Highbury. Mr. Balfour was set as a Centurion over the House of Lords. If the Bill were rejected, amended, or hung up it amounted to exactly the same thing—namely, the destruction of the Bill. The vital question would then arise, and this was far more important than the fate of the Budget Bill itself: was this country to be governed and taxed by a representative or by a non-representative body? The Liberal Party were perfectly prepared to take up the issue if the House of Lords interfered with the Budget Bill. Apart from that question, they would go to the country when the election came with a good record of work done and with a steadfast adherence to free trade. The Budget would take a back seat for a bit. It would be subordinated to the more important issue of the power of the House of Lords.

THE COMING ELECTION.

As for the general situation, says the "Times," it now appears to be regarded as certain, or rather as certain as anything can be at this early date, that the Lords will take such action when the Bill reaches them as will compel the Government to seek the opinion of the country. The agents on both sides are now making preparations against the event. Mr. Percival Hughes, the chief Conservative agent, has completed a tour of the constituencies throughout England. For nearly every seat a candidate is in readiness, and we understand that in regard to the few still unprovided for there are available more than a sufficient number of gentlemen who, as is always the case on the eve of an election, prefer to hold back until the date is actually announced. The latest reports to hand come from the north and the west, and it is stated that they show that the campaign in favour of the Budget does not make headway.

The Ministerial view, the same paper states, inclines at present to the probability of a general election in January if the Finance Bill is rejected. Time is slipping by, and if any considered discussion is to be given to the report stage of the Bill in the Commons, to arrange for a general election this side of Christmas would be difficult.

The Central Conservative Office has issued the following statement:—"The Unionist Party were never better prepared for a general election than they are now. With very few exceptions, candidates have been found for almost every seat in England, Scotland, and Wales. There will be over 400 new candidates, which means that there will be a candidate for every seat except the 165 already held by Unionists. Nearly all the present Unionist members of the House of Commons will seek re-election. So far as Ireland is concerned, we shall contest all the seats we hold and one or two others. Every constituency is ready, and all the agents have been instructed with regard to the work of a general election on modern lines. The election will be fought upon the issue—Tariff Reform versus Socialism. If the election occurs between Nov. 1 and Jan. 1 next, it will be fought upon the old register for England, and a new register for Scotland unless the Government brings in an Acceleration Bill to pass the English and Welsh registers by Nov. 1. As to when the election will take place it is quite impossible yet to say."

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S ANGER.

PASSAGE AT ARMS WITH MR. T. M. HEALY

London, Oct. 2.

Mr. T. M. Healy bluntly told Mr. Lloyd-George in the House of Commons yesterday that he did not see what Ireland was getting out of the clause ostensibly introduced into the Finance Bill for the sake of Ireland. The Chancellor was very angry and attacked Mr. Healy as furiously as he did Mr. Snowden on the previous night.

The clause in question made concessions to small estates in regard to the valuation for death duties by the removal of certain anomalies in the incidence of the duties.

Mr. Healy at once pointed out that England was to be affected by the clause. "For mercy's sake," he exclaimed, "do not let it be pretended that you are giving concessions to Ireland!"

In bitter tones Mr. Lloyd-George retorted that Mr. Healy merely came down to the House to scold. He had stated that he did not understand the clause. That made no difference. He had actually raised as an objection the fact that the grivances of England and Ireland were being met at the same time. "The hon. and learned member complains of want of notice. A month ago the whole thing was discussed in his absence not once, but twice. Luckily for the Irish tenants there was somebody here to watch their interests. Last week he complained we were discussing an Irish grievance at two o'clock in the morning. Now he complains that we are discussing it at noon." (Laughter.)

Mr. Dillon rose from the side of Mr. Healy and attacked him. "This is the concession to Ireland," he said, "and if the hon. and learned gentlemen does not think so I invite him to go into the lobby against it."

Mr. Healy had his turn again a minute later. "I am not ashamed," he said, "to confess that I cannot take in at five minutes' notice a clause with references to four or five Acts. Of course, the hon. member for Mayo (Mr. Dillon) can take in anything at a moment's notice. (Laughter.)

"The Chancellor of the Exchequer's promises," he said, "are like his promises to the Welsh people about disestablishment (Laughter.) I am not ashamed to ask a question of the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Laughter) I have asked questions of Chancellors of the Exchequer before—though it is true I have had more courteous replies."

After a short discussion the clause was added to the Bill.

Mr. J. W. Hills proposed a clause providing that the income of a married woman should not be treated as the income of her husband for purposes of income-tax

Mr. Lloyd George replied that this was too serious an alteration of the law for him to contemplate this year.

The new clause was rejected by 119 votes to 44.

Mr. Rowland Hunt moved a clause to repeal the duty of one penny a pound on raw cocoa, and to reduce the Customs tariff of twopence per pound on manufactured cocoa to a penny

Mr. Hobhouse, Secretary to the Treasury, refused to accept the amendment. It would mean a loss of £290,000 a year to the revenue.

The clause was rejected by 130 votes to 47.

All the proposed new clauses were dealt with before the debate was adjourned at five minutes to five. The schedules of the Bill have now to be discussed.

AERONAUTICS.

Terrible Airship Disaster.

London, October 1.

THE most moving disaster in the annals of aerial navigation was recorded on September 25, when the French military airship Republique, which was on its way home to headquarters from the recent Grand Army Manœuvres, was blown up in mid-air at a height of some 500 feet and came crashing down, a dead weight of nearly four tons. The crew, says the Paris correspondent of the "Times," consisting of two officers—Capt. Marchal and Lieut. Phaure, of the aeronautical section of the First Engineers—and two non-commissioned officers of Engineers, were killed on the spot, and their mutilated bodies were with difficulty recovered from among the tangled wreckage of the airship.

The dirigible Republique, which was of the Lebaudy type, and a sister ship of the ill-fated Patrie, had a capacity of 3,700 cubic metres, and was 61 metres in length, with a diameter of nearly 11 metres. After having been taken over by the military authorities in July last year, the airship, which was attached to the aeronautical headquarters of the army at Chalais-Meudon, made a number of ascents during the course of the last twelve months, for the most part under the command of Capt. Marchal, the officer who lost his life. Three weeks ago the airship was ordered to proceed to La Palisse for the Grand Manœuvres. On the voyage out she was compelled, by a motor defect to come to ground, and was considerably damaged in the process as a result of coming into collision with a tree. The balloon was deflated and the vessel was conveyed by train to La Palisse, where it was completely repaired within ten days in a field-shed by the men of the Engineer Corps, who worked night and day. The airship reported herself ready for service at the appointed time, and, under the direction of the Commander-in-Chief, General Tremeau, she accomplished valuable reconnaissance work throughout the manœuvres. At the close of the operations the airship had been undergoing inspection and repairs at La Palisse preparatory to returning to her station at Chalais-Meudon.

The Republique left La Palisse on her return voyage from the manœuvres at seven o'clock on the morning of Sept. 25. The weather was fine. Only a slight breeze was blowing. During the preliminary trials of the motor and the propellers Capt. Marchal found that there was something wrong with the right-hand propeller, which had to be repaired. This operation caused some delay, but the start was made in peculiarly favourable conditions, and at 8-25 the Republique had reached a point above Moulins, forty-four kilometres from La Palisse, and it proceeded on its way at a height of about 360 feet, advancing at a speed of thirty kilometres an hour. Ten minutes later the disaster occurred.

The wind had freshened and was blowing from the north-east. The airship was following the national road from Paris to Antibes, where two motor-cars, conveying several officers of the French aerostatic park, were keeping pace with her. Suddenly the occupants of one of the cars beheld a bright object flash through the air between the region of the propellers and the balloon proper. It was one of the blades of the propeller, which had become detached, and which, by centrifugal action, had been flung upward towards the envelope of the balloon, which it tore open in a clean cut. A loud explosion was heard, and the immense mass fell like lead. Only a moment before Capt. Marchal had been seen signalling to the officers in the motor-car his satisfaction with the progress of the airship. The dirigible fell across the high road, the men in the car being buried under the now shapeless envelope of the ballon. When the officers in the motor-cars arrived on the scene they found the pilots and engineers of the airship buried beneath the envelope. Assisted by the farm hands and servants of the neighbouring chatean of the Marquise de Chabannes de la Palisse, they succeeded in raising the mass of the envelope. Capt. Marchal was found sitting up in the car, his eyes wide open. Lieut. Phaure was a little outside of the car. The two engineers were crushed under the motor. Lieut. Phaure alone showed signs of life, but death ensued a few moments later. The four victims had been killed by the violence of the shock against the ground and by the fall of the beams of the car upon their heads.

The Prime Minister, M. Briand, accompanied by General Goiran, arrived at Moulins from Saint Etienne in the late afternoon, and immediately drove out to the scene of the disaster. He had a conversation with the two engineers who had followed the airship in motor-cars. Neither of them was able to offer any explanation of the accident. The blade of the propeller, it should be said, had already been found in a tree at a distance of some 300 feet from the point where the airship fell. It was still covered with the rubber silk which it had torn from the balloon. The blade, which had been taken to the chatean, was carefully examined by the Prime Minister. Later in the evening the engineers submitted it to an expert inquiry. It is stated that no indication was found of any defects in the metal. They were unable to offer any plausible explanation of the accident.

The accident is looked upon as a national disaster, but there is not the slightest tendency to discouragement. There is, on the other hand, the strongest desire to repair the loss of this airship as quickly as possible, and with this object in view, the "Temps," for instance, has opened a subscription on behalf of military aeronautics. The general feeling, however seems to be that the lesson of the present disaster ought to be unflinchingly applied, even if it be found necessary to alter entirely the system of construction now in vogue at the national aeronautic park at Meudon and to adopt the multiple gasbag system peculiar to the Zeppelin.

MR. CODY'S FLIGHT.

Mr. S. F. Cody early on Sept. 27 at Aldershot made several flights, in which he carried passengers over Laffan's Plain. Mrs. Capper, the wife of Col. J. E. Capper, Superintendent of the Military Balloon Factory, was the first passenger, returning after a voyage of four minutes. Mr. Ivy-Rogers, secretary of the Midland Aero Club, was the second passenger. In a third trial, unattended, Mr. Cody remained some fifteen minutes in the air at heights varying from 30 feet to 250 feet. In the course of this flight he twice covered the marked course and timing his flight by a stop-watch set on the aeroplane he returned it as 35sec. for the half-mile.

In the evening Commander Osborne, R. N., and later a military officer, went up with Mr. Cody. Commander Osboue's object was to test the compass which Mr. Cody uses. After setting down his second passenger Mr. Cody made a flight of some six or seven miles. He declared that he would carry no more passengers until after he had attempted the London to Manchester flight, as he wished to devote his time to preparations.

A BOLD FLIGHT BY M. LATHAM.

Berlin, Sept. 27.—This afternoon M. Hubert Latham made a flight on his monoplane which must have to some extent consoled him for his many disappointments in the past. Starting from the Tempelhofer Feld at 3-40 p.m., the first wheeled once round the plain, and then at a height of over 200 feet steered for the Johannisthal ground. The distance as the crow flies is about six and a quarter miles, but, so far as can be gathered, M. Latham took a somewhat circuitous route for his flight, which lasted twelve minutes and twelve seconds. The course abounds in all kinds of natural and artificial hazards. A few minutes after his start from the Tempelhofer Feld he became visible from the flying ground as a black spot high up in the sky. It was evident that he was travelling fast, for the outspread wings of his machine like a dragon-fly rapidly loomed larger. On arriving over the flying ground M. Latham who was moving with remarkable steadiness in spite of a wind of between five and seven metres a second, described two

THE ORGANISATION OF ORIENTAL STUDIES.

THE report [Cd 4560] of the Committee appointed by the Treasury in April 1907, to consider the Organisation of Oriental Studies in London has been issued. The Committee originally consisted of the following :—

Lord Reay (as Chairman), Lord Redesdale, Sir Alfred Lyall, Sir Thomas Raleigh, and Mr. A. R. Guest (of the Board of Education). Sir Montagu Turner, Director of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, was added to the Committee later. Mr. P. J. Hartog acted as secretary.

The Committee were appointed as the result of a very influential deputation in December, 1906, to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, then Prime Minister, introduced by Sir Edward Busk, as Vice-Chancellor of the University of London, and the reference to the Committee was that suggested in the memorial presented by the deputation—namely, to consider generally and in detail :—

1. The present allocation of grants by the several Government Departments for the purposes of instruction in Oriental languages.

2. Having regard to present facilities for Oriental studies, and the importance of the interests involved in the formation of a thoroughly adequate scheme for the teaching of Oriental languages in London, in what way the general organisation of a school for this purpose would most advantageously proceed.

3. What funds and resources at present applied in London to the teaching of Oriental languages would be rendered immediately available for the establishment of such a school by the co-operation of existing agencies.

4. What additional funds from Government or other sources would be required for its establishment and maintenance, provision being made in the first instance for the adequate remuneration of its staff.

5. What recognition should be given by the various Government Departments to the knowledge of selected Oriental languages, as attested by approved certificates, diplomas, or degrees.

The Committee examined seventy-three witnesses, and express their thanks specially to Dr. Edward Sachau, the Director of the Berlin Seminar for Living Oriental Languages ; Professor Paul Boyer, the Director of the Paris Ecole des Langues Orientales Vivantes; and M. Sylvain Levi, Professor of Sanscrit at the College de France for their invaluable assistance in coming to England to give evidence.

The report, after referring to the memorial, points out that the need for teaching not only classical but living Oriental languages is recognised by the Governments of France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Holland, and that all those countries possess schools of living Oriental languages, supported by Government funds. The Berlin school has forty-two teachers and a budget approaching £10,000, per annum; the Paris school has twenty-six teachers and a budget of £7,000. per annum. Full details of the continental schools of Oriental languages are given in the appendices. On the other hand, the teaching in London at University and King's Colleges is remunerated on so small a scale (the salaries of twenty-five teachers dealing with thirty Oriental languages or other Oriental subjects amounting to less than £1,300) that the teachers, however eminent they may be as scholars, are forced to derive their maintenance from other sources, and to devote their energy to other work than that of their teaching."

NEED OF A LONDON SCHOOL.

The evidence for the need of preliminary training in Eastern languages, history, religion, and customs of persons going out to the East is "overwhelmingly great." The witnesses appear to be nearly agreed that the ordinary native teacher is so inadequate that, to quote Sir Charles Lyall, "much time is lost by persons who defer until they land in India the commencement of the study of Oriental languages." It is important to note that this view is held not only by most of the representatives of Government services, but also by the witnesses from the London Chamber of Commerce, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Jardine, Matheson, and Company, Messrs. Steel Bros. and Company, and other prominent commercial houses. Lord Cromer and other witnesses point out further that a "language picked up" in the East is apt to be of a kind that causes the speaker to be looked down on by the educated and cultured people of the country." Mr. Adam Black, in a letter communicated by one of the witnesses, speaking of the Levant, states an obstacle to the learning of Oriental languages by young men who go abroad which is always realised in this country, "Our British communities," he says, "try to live exactly the same life (abroad) as they live over here, and to shut themselves off entirely from the natives"; Sir Ernest Satow stated that there was an actual prejudice among Englishmen in China against learning Chinese. The Committee as a result of the evidence on this question, say : "Assuming, therefore, that for those who are engaged in the service or employment of any kind in the East a knowledge of Oriental languages is essential, we are convinced that for these persons it will be to the great advantage to begin their studies at home." They point out that "as the Metropolis of the British Empire with its great mesh of relations with the Near East, the Middle East, and the Far East, and with Africa, London ought . . . ultimately to be the seat of a greater Oriental School than exists at present in any other country." Such a school should "cater to the needs of the following classes of students:—

i. Certain candidates for Government service abroad (e.g., Indian Civil Service candidates during their first year of probation).

ii. Military and naval officers preparing for interpreterships.

iii. Commercial students.

iv. Students desiring to pursue Oriental scholarship, either professionally or for purposes of literature or research.

v. Students, being natives of Eastern countries, who either desirous of perfecting themselves in the literature, etc., of their own language, or of learning another Oriental language.

vi. Medical students (especially women) desirous of practising in India.

vii. Missionary students.

viii. Civil servants, military and naval officers, and missionaries, on furlough.

The evidence tends to show that the knowledge by Indian civilians of Indian languages and the knowledge of native thought which such knowledge implies "is less than it was twenty-five years ago, and less than it ought to be." The change is mainly attributed to three causes :—(i.) the reduction of the period of probation during which Indian languages are studied from two years to one ; (ii.) the increase in official work ; and (iii.) the great increase in the number of English-speaking Indians, officials and others. Without making any definite recommendation on the subject of the Indian Civil Service regulations, the Committee "doubt if the improvement which they desire could be effected without substantial increase in the time given to the study of vernacular languages."

An important memorandum by Major H. D. De Pree, delegated by the War Office to give evidence points out the great services that would be rendered by the proposed school in training military officers as interpreters, and in helping officers who have passed as interpreters to keep up their knowledge with the minimum of trouble and expense. The present system adopted by the War Office in the case of Chinese and Japanese "appears to the Committee to point to waste of time, money, and energy." The case of officers in the Indian Army is dealt with separately. The Committee believe that the proposed school would be utilised by Indian officers home on furlough. Lieut. Duncan, R.N., deputed by the Admiralty to give evidence, stated that the school would render service to the Admiralty in the training of interpreters, who should begin their study of languages before going abroad. The witnesses did not include any official representative of the Colonial Office, but the present and past officials who gave evidence or supplied memoranda —Sir H. A. Blake, Sir Clementi Smith, Sir Harry Johnston, Sir Frank Swettenham, Sir Percy Girouard, Mr. A. C. Hollis, and Mr. C. L. Temple—all expressed themselves strongly in favour of the preliminary training of colonial officials destined for Africa and the East.

The Committee regard as wasteful the present system adopted by the Foreign Office of sending out to the Far East men who may or may not possess the necessary aptitude for acquiring Chinese and Japanese, which could easily be tested by a year's probationary training in England. They regard as successful the system of training, at Cambridge, the student-interpreters for the Levant, and of training, at Oxford and Cambridge, officials for certain branches of the Egyptian and Soudanese Civil Services.

The Committee contrast the English system, except in the case of Indian Civil Service probationers and the Levant student-interpreters, relies on training abroad, with the system which prevails almost universally in continental countries, where future officials destined for the East received a preliminary training in languages in State-supported schools.

An important section of the report (21) deals with commercial students. It has become a matter of common knowledge that the advantages recently gained by our German and other foreign competitors is largely due to the fact that the foreign and especially the German commercial man has a superior knowledge of Oriental languages to the Englishman. As a single instance may be quoted the statement by Mr. George Lloyd, who went to the Persian Gulf and Mesopotamia for the Board of Trade, that the Germans in those regions have discarded the use of any European language in dealing with their clients and send out their invoices in Arabic or Hindustani, whereas the English as a rule use either English or French. But the attention of the commercial houses has been awakened, and the foundation of the School of Chinese in the University of London, now accommodated in King's College, is a proof of the interest of the great China houses in this matter. The Committee have taken the evidence of Mr. Keswick, M.P., of Mr. James Duncan (of Steel Bros. and Co.), Mr. Ernest Andrews, Mr. Addis, Mr. H. S. Ashton, and a number of other representatives of great commercial houses trading with the East. Sir Reginald Wingate points out that in the Soudan a knowledge of Arabic would open up the region to British firms, and that without such knowledge they cannot hope to complete with the Greek and Levantine merchants. "If," said Mr. Keswick, "we are to make progress in those [Eastern] countries . . . and to keep the advantage that at present we possess over our competitors of other nations, we must not neglect a knowledge of the language. I regard it as of the very first importance."

The brief section (22) on "Students desiring to pursue Oriental studies either professionally or for purposes of leterature or research," from which the following is a passage, is one of the most significant in the whole report :—

"We feel that the existence of at any rate, a nucleus of disinterested Oriental scholars of the first rank, training other scholars as well as our future Indian and Colonial officials, is a matter of vital importance to the empire, and that it is of imperial concern to encourage Oriental studies in the future more liberally than has been done in the past. . . . In almost every domain of Oriental studies work of the first order has been achieved by Englishmen . . . (yet) at the present day Oriental studies in England taken as a whole, and despite the presence of a few scholars of unrivalled ability, are not on the same level as those on the Continent.

"The success of our administrative relations with Oriental races, who are rapidly acquiring from us the elements of Western civilisation and culture, must depend more and more largely upon our moral influence and upon our intellectual prestige. . . ."

Section 23-26 deal with students, natives of the East, who might "form a valuable and important element in the general life of the school," with medical students, with missionary students, who appear to be inferior in knowledge of languages to their foreign colleagues, and with civil servants, military and naval officers, and missionaries, on furlough.

OBJECTS OF THE PROPOSED SCHOOL.

Great stress is laid in Section 27 on the need for teaching sociology, including religion and social customs, etc., to administrators and others going out to the East. Lord Cromer regards the question as "of vast importance," and Sir H Johnston, Sir F. Swettenham, and Sir R. Wingate strongly supported that view.

The Committee also hold that opportunity should be provided for the teaching of geography, political, commercial, and economics, such as is given at the Berlin Seminar. The library of the school "should be especially maintained as a library of contemporaneous Oriental literature open to all qualified readers. Such a library is indispensable to enable the English public, through the medium of experts, to be kept in touch with the contemporary thought of Oriental countries, of which the political and commercial importance to our country is rapidly growing."

The Committee are of opinion that it would be impracticable to separate, as is done in some continental schools, the study of classical from that of living Oriental languages. There should be a single school "with a home and a name of its own." But it should be built up on the nucleus existing at University and King's Colleges, one of which is already incorporated in the University of London, and the other of which is about to be incorporated and it ought itself to be incorporated in the University of London, and not established as a separate "school of the University." The Committee discuss closely the general arguments for and against incorporation and the relations of a school in London fulfilling a national function to the University of London and to other Universities. The Committee do not attach great weight to any felling of apprehension that the encouragement of Oriental studies in London may affect prejudicially the development of these studies elsewhere in Great Britain, and show that precisely the opposite has taken place in the case of technical studies—e. g., engineering. The Committee point out that :

"By the statutes approved by Parliament under the University of London Act of 1898, the duty has been imposed on the University 'to promote research and the advancement of science and learning, and to organise, improve, and extend higher education within the appointed radius.' If Government were now to withdraw from the control of the University a particular department on the ground that it was furnishing it with increased funds, this would tend to cripple academic organisation as a whole, and to make the task of those who are striving to build up a University worthy of the metropolis an almost impossible one."

They desire, however, that any increase in the numbers of the Senate should provide for an adequate representation of Oriental studies on that body, and this question will no doubt be considered by the Royal Commission recently appointed.

The Committee do not ask Government for the endowment of classical Oriental languages at the outset, but are strongly of opinion that an effort should be made to secure from private sources the endowment of a Chair of Sanskrit, and would also greatly welcome the endowment of Pali. They divide the living Oriental languages which should be taught at the proposed school into two classes :—Class A, for which a permanent staff should be provided at the outset, including Turkish, Arabic, Persian, Hindi, Hindustani, Bengali, Marathi, Goojerati, Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese, Burmese, Malay, Chinese, Japanese, Swahili, and Hausa ; and Class B., languages "for which there will certainly be a demand that it will be important to meet, but for the whole number of which there will not, in all probability, be students in any one year. . . . Class B. are comprised Armenian, Assamese, Pushtu, Tibetan' Pashto, Sinhalese, Melanesian and Polynesian languages, Siamese, Amharic, Linganda, Somali, Yoruba, and Zulu. For all languages in Class A a native assistant should be provided as well as a European teacher.

The school should be kept closely in touch with the Eastern peoples, among whom new ideas are rapidly spreading, and "old catch-words are dying out or losing their force." For this purpose, and for purely linguistic reasons, provision should be made for the teachers of the school to revisit from time to time the country of which they teach the language.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Before submitting their conclusion the Committee point out the magnitude and importance of the questions that have come within their purview. The total of the populations speaking the languages which should be provided for in the London School of Oriental Languages (Classes A and B above) amounts to over 800,000,000. The total trade (imports and exports) between the United Kingdom and the countries where those languages are spoken is over £210,000,000. per annum ; and the total imports and exports of those countries amount to over £940,000,000 per annum. (These figures are based on valuable and detailed statistics for 1906 furnished by the Board of Trade and printed as Appendix XI.)

The Committee remind the Lords of the Treasury of the favourable way in which Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman had received the original proposals laid before him, and state that the cost of carrying their present proposals into effect must be regarded as reasonable, in view of the interests involved.

Specific replies are given to the questions formulated in the reference which may be summarised as follows :—

1. The present grants from Government Departments for teaching of Oriental languages are set out in detail in an appendix. The only annual grants made at present to London are £300 from the India Office to University College and £100 to King's College (for Hausa teaching) from the Colonial Office.

2. The supreme governing body of the proposed school should be the Senate of the University of London. The School should be immediately managed by a delegacy, of which two members might be nominated by the King in Council, so as to provide for the representation of the Government Departments mainly interested in the success of the school, and on which various bodies—e.g., the Corporation of the City of London, the London County Council, the London Chamber of Commerce, the China Association, City Companies and other associate bodies granting financial assistance, and the British Academy and Royal Asiatic Society, might also be represented.

3. The grants and subscriptions now applied to the teaching of Oriental languages in London which would probably be available under the proposed scheme amount to £800 per annum.

4. The estimated annual cost of the proposed school is £12,725 per annum. The staff proposed includes a director (at £1,000. per annum), five full professors (at £600 per annum), nine readers (at 300. per annum), sixteen native assistants, a librarian, secretary, etc.

Special grants will be needed for the installation of the school.

The Committee hope the Treasury will make an initial grant and an annual grant; and that the University of London may be able to make an annual grant.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

MORE than a year has elapsed since the nature and scope of the steps Lord Morley had in contemplation to promote the welfare of the Indian students who come to England year by year in increasing numbers was announced. It was not until the spring, however, that the decision of the India Office took definite shape in the appointment of Mr. T. W. Arnold as the first educational adviser for Indian students, and the selection of an advisory committee mainly composed of Indian residents, under the presidency of Lord Ampthill. These measures, remarks the "Times," supplemented by the appointment of committees in India to form a link between parents and guardians and the agencies established here, left only one other main feature of the policy recommended by Sir William Lee-Warner's Committee (of which the late Sir Curzon Wylie was a member) to be carried out. This future was referred to by the Master of Elibank in presenting the Indian Budget to the House of Commons early last month. The Under-Secretary stated that Lord Morley had decided to supplement the work of existing Indian unofficial societies in London "by charging the Indian revenues with a sum sufficient to rent a large house in a central position in which these societies shall be lodged, and in which they can unite their activities on behalf of the students." It was also intended that the Bureau of Information set up by the educational adviser at the India Office for the time being should be transferred to the proposed Indian centre.

When the Master of Elibank spoke negotiations were in progress, with every prospect of success, for leasing Queen Anne's Lodge, a large old-fashioned house lying between St. James's Park and the great block of residential flats know as Queen Anne's Mansions. The site, being close to St. James's Park Station, to the Caxton Hall, where so many meetings of Indian interest are held, and to the Government offices, was held to be very appropriate for the purpose. Unfortunately, however, the negotiations have fallen through. The Lodge is the property of the company which owns the adjacent mansions, and the board of directors came on inquiry to a negative conclusion, of which one might be inclined to seek the explanation in the statement made by the Master of Elibank in the House of Commons on August 5, that, since the murder at the Imperial Institute, "many English families and English lodging-house keepers, dismayed at the recent occurrence, have been reluctant to admit to their houses unknown Indian students, and the innocent are thus suffering for the guilty." Whether or not similar considerations weighed with the directors of Queen Anne's Mansions, their refusal is stated to have been prompted merely by the fear that the amenities of residents would be impaired for their tenants by disposing of the Lodge for the purposes of any public institution. But the present disappointment is not the first of its kind, and is the more to be regretted as this is the season when young Indians arrive in batches by every mail, and it was intended that, under the direction of one or other of the unofficial societies, there should be a few bedrooms in the "common centre" available for new-comers on arrival. The first few days in England often have a decisive influence on a young man's future ; and in the past many young Indians, on arrival, have made their way to "India House" simply because it had been recommended to them and was the only place of which they had heard.

Happily, although there is this setback to one part of Lord Morley's scheme, its most important feature is already yielding good results. The work of Mr. Arnold, the educational adviser, is heavy and responsible, and students are going to him in increasing numbers as the advantage of seeking his help and counsel becomes better known. He has been able to do much to facilitate the prompt admission of students into the institutions which they have come to England to enter. Some of the youths arrive unprovided with the required academic certificates; but by reference to official papers, or by telegraphic communication with the authorities in India, it has often been possible for Mr. Arnold to prove they have passed the qualifying examinations. In other cases he has been able to bring about an arrangement with examining bodies in this country which saves the student from waiting six or eight months to pass a preliminary examination almost identical with one he has already passed in India. It may be hoped that through the agency of the committees in India and the widespread distribution of a "Handbook of Information for Indian Students," now undergoing revision at Mr. Arnold's hands, cases of this kind will become more and more rare. For not only have the parents who have sent a favourite son to England perhaps at heavy sacrifice, been often grievously disappointed to know that the first few months of his stay have been wasted owing to an ill-timed arrival, but the weeks and months of aimless waiting have too often meant degeneration in mind and morals.

The question of holding periodical receptions at the India Office, by or under the authority of the Secretary of State, has been under consideration by the advisory committee. The idea is not to have big "crushes," but to invite a few representative students together with men of position and influence in various walks of life, who may be in a position later on to assist them towards their careers. It cannot be too widely known that the vast majority of Indian students are well-conducted youths who, according to the almost unanimous report of their teachers, are quiet and give no trouble, and who repudiate with indignation the monstrous doctrine that crime is patriotic. They may well be indignant for the propagation of this delusion by fanatical fellow-countrymen has inevitably reacted to their prejudice.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	11
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswad Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	11
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	0	10
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	9
Total.....	2	0	61
This day last year...	3	3	99

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY COTTON.

Second Memorandum on the cotton crop of the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Native States for the Season of 1909 10. Note—On an average of the five years ending 1907-08. the area under Cotton in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 30 per cent. of the total area under the cotton crop in whole India. (Estimates up to 1st October.)

Late Crop.—Total estimated area under late cotton crop in Gujarat, Karnatak and Sind is :—

	British Districts. Acres.	Native States. Acres.
Presidency...	1,263,000	2,367,000
Sind ...	243,000	2,300

Total 38¾ lakhs acres ; 10 per cent. over last year's area and 6·7 per cent. over decennial average of corresponding forecasts. In Gujarat early crop sown normally in second fortnight of June and late crop a month later. In south excessive rain necessitated resowing in places. In Kathiawar more area devoted to food crops. Season favourable and crop prospering everywhere. In Karnatak sowings began late at end of August and still continue in places. In places, excessive rain delayed them. Early rains deficient and lands left unsown in kharif utilized for cotton Young crop promising. In Sind late opening of canals and anticipated damage through flood-deterred larger sowings which commenced as usual in second fortnight of June. Crop fairly good.

Early Crop.—Total area under early crop in Deccan 1,543 000 acres in British territory and 19,500 acres in Native States, 16 per cent over last year's area and 9 per cent. over average. Season favorable. Crop excellent in Khandesh ; elsewhere much improved by recent rains and generally good.

MADRAS COTTON.

FIRST REPORT.

[On an average of the five years ending 1907-1908, the area under cotton in the Madras Presidency has represented 8·0 per cent. of the total area under cotton in India.]

The total area sown with cotton in ryotwari villages up to the end of July 1909 is 72,400 acres, or only 7 per cent. less than the area sown in the corresponding period of 1908. It is also less than the averages of five and ten years by 25 and 11 per cent., respectively. The decrease, as compared with last year, is most marked under Northern and Western and is attributed to want of timely rainfall. It is reported that the crop was sown generally in June or July, the months in which it is usually sown. The crop is generally in fair condition.

The total area under cotton reported from villages other than ryotwari is 8,600 acres against 11,300 acres reported for the corresponding period of 1908.

No crop was sown in the Native State of Banganapalle and Pudukkottai during the period under report.

MADRAS GINGELLY.

FIRST REPORT.

[On average of the five years ending 1907-1908, the area under gingelly in the Madras Presidency has represented 16·9 per cent. of the total area under gingelly in the British India.]

The total area sown with gingelly in ryotwari villages up to the end of July, 1909, is 309 000 acres or about 37 per cent. more than the area sown in the corresponding period of 1908. It is also more than the averages for five and ten years by 17 and 7 per cent., respectively. The increase is most marked in North Arcot, Chingleput, South Arcot and Kistna and is attributed to timely rains during the sowing period. It is reported that the crop was sown generally from May to July the period in which it is usually sown. The condition of the crop is generally fair.

The total area under gingelly reported from villages other than ryotwari is 23,700 acres or 67 per cent. more than that reported for the corresponding period of 1908.

MADRAS SUGAR CANE.

FIRST REPORT.

[On an average of the five years ending 1907-1908, the area under sugarcane in the Madras Presidency has represented 2·9 per cent. of the total area under sugarcane in British India.]

The total area planted with sugarcane in ryotwari villages up to the end of August, 1909, is 35.700 acres or 15 per cent. more than the area planted in the corresponding period of 1908. It is, however, less than the averages of five and ten years by 22 and 29 per cent., respectively. The increase, accompared with 1908, is most marked in the Districts of Godaveri, Bellary and South Arcot and is mainly attributed to timely rains. The crop was as usual planted in April. The condition of the standing crop is fair to good. The total area under sugarcane reported from villages other than ryotwari is 1,700 acres.

MADRAS INDIGO.

FIRST REPORT.

[On an average of the five years ending 1907-1908, the area under indigo in the Madras Presidency has represented 33·7 per cent. of the total area under indigo in British India.]

The total area sown with indigo in ryotwari villages up to the end of August, 1909, is 41,900 acres or 24 per cent. more than the area sown in the corresponding period of 1908. It is, however, less than the average for five and ten years by 51 and 65 per cent., respectively. The increase, as compared with 1908, is most marked in the dissricts of South Arcot and Cuddapah and is mainly attributed to timely rains. The crop was sown generally in July, the month in which it is usually sown. The condition of the crop is fair to good.

The total area under indigo reported from villages other than ryotwari amounts to 1,270 acres.

PUNJAB COTTON.

Second forecast of the cotton crop of the Punjab for the year 1909. On an average of five years ending 1907-08, the area under cotton in the Punjab has represented some 7·0 per cent. of the total area under cotton in British India. The variety grown is "Bengals."

The total area under cotton in British districts is now placed at 1,460,100 acres. This is 12,600 acres more than in the first estimate and 13,600 acres more than last year. The principal increases are in Hissar and Dera Gazhi Khan.

There was a short break in the monsoon 2nd and 3rd weeks of August except in the submontane dirtricts. This terminated before any harm was done, and there followed excellent rain until the middle of September. Excessive rain has caused damage to the crop on low lying land in Ludhiana, Perozepore, Amritsar Gurdaspur and Sialkot. The cotton areas, however, not extensive in these districts, and the prospects of the crop are good in all important tracts.

The estimate for Native States shows a decrease on the first forecast, and is now 107,800 acres against 115,600 acres in 1908. The decrease is in Jind.

PUNJAB INDIGO.

First forecast of the indigo crop of the Punjab for the year 1909. On an average of five years ending 1907-08, the area under indigo in the Punjab has represented some 10·8 per cent. of the total area under indigo in British India.

The area under indigo this year is istimated at 32,200 acreas as against 36,200 acreas in last year's final report. The decrease is confined to Multan and is due to a short supply of water in the canals at sowing time and to the presence of locusts which devoured the young seedlings as they came up and discouraged the cultivation of this crop.

The condition of the crop is satisfactory.

UNITED PROVINCES COTTON.

Second forecast of the cotton crop for 1909. (Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1907-08 the area under cotton in the United Provinces has represented some 6·1 per cent. of the total area under the crop in India.] Rain was heavy in August and light in September, and the season has generally been beneficial to the cotton crop. Weeding was in a few places retarded in August by excessive rain, and slight injury is reported in some places by excessive rain and in others by the scanty rain of September ; but on the whole the season has been highly favourable. Prospects of the cotton crop are so far uniformly good and an approximately normal outturn is anticipated all over the province. No change has been reported in the area as estimated in the first forecast.

FRAGRANT :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Florilina, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Florilina" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depôt., 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

("Bombay Government Gazette," October 15.)

Mr. Fardunji Kuvarji Tarapurvala, C.I.E., to be a Delegate to aid in the adjudication of cases arising under the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act in the room of the Mr. Vikaji Mehrjibhai of Tarapur, deceased.

Mr. Mohanlal Chandreshwar, Aval Karkun of Modasa in the district of Ahmedabad, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district

The services of Mr. Sheshgiri Ramchandra Koppikar, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Nandurbar are placed at the disposal of the High Court on special duty for a period of three months with effect from the 10th October or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. B. A. Palekar, Acting Mamlatdar of Haliyal in the district of Kanara, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. Bhogilal Narandas Shah, B.A., LL.B., Acting Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge, Anklesvar, to be Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge.

Mr. Chintaman Gopal Kharkar, B. A., LL.B., Acting Second Class Subordinate Judge, Gokak, on relief, to act as Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge, Pimpalgaon, during the absence on leave of Mr. Vasudav Daji Joglekar or pending further orders.

Mr. Saiyid Fakkruddin Abubakr Edrus, B.A., Huzur Deputy Collector, Broach, is allowed privilege leave for one month with effect from the date of relief.

Mr Amrilal Tribhovandas Patel to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Broach, during the absence on leave of Mr. Saiyid Fakkruddin Abubakr Edrus, B.A., or pending further orders.

Mr. Ganpatrav Sadashiv Madan, LL.B., to be a Vakil of the High Court.

The following appointments of Mamlatdars are ordered during Mr. Annaji Ramchandra Pethe's absence on furlough for four months or pending further orders :—

Mr. Jayaram Parashram Raje, Acting Mamlatdar of Shahapur, to do duty at Salsette.

Mr. Hargovan Lallubhai Talati, Aval Karkun Broach, to act as Mamlatdar vice Mr. Pethe, and to do duty at Shahapur.

Mr. K. N. Khandalawala, District Inspector, Maval Range, Poona District, on Rs. 125, has been granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 11th September and Mr. A. N. Forage, District Inspector, Poona City and Cantonment, on Rs. 200, directed to hold charge in addition to his own duties.

Mr J. A. Viegas, District Sub-Inspector, Malvan S. D., Ratnagiri District, on Rs. 50 (now Sub-Inspector, Bombay), was granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 4th September and Mr. Nazir Mahomedkhan, a candidate, appointed to act for him on Rs. 30 per mensem.

Mr. Habib Abdul Rahiman El Edroos, District Inspector, Matar, Kaira District, on Rs. 200, has been granted leave on medical certificate for one and a half months with effect from the 28th September, and Mr. Mirasheb Jamalmia Kadri, a candidate, appointed to act for him on Rs. 30 per mensem.

Mr. Hormasji K. Mehta, District Sub-Inspector, Huoli Dharwar and Kundgol, Dharwar District, on Rs. 60, has been granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the 21st September, and Mr. W. Alphonso, a candidate, appointed to act for him on Rs. 40 per mensem.

Mr. B. B. Achreker, Karkun, Mamlatdar's office, Devgad, Ratnagiri District, to act as Sub-Inspector, Devgad and Rajapur, on Rs. 30 per mensem from the 18th May to the 21st June.

Mr. S. B. Vartak, Sub-Inspector, Murbad, Thana District, on Rs. 30, to be substantive pro tem. on Rs. 60, and to do duty as Sub-Inspector, Jawhar State, with effect from the 22nd June.

Messrs. A. K. A. Prideaux and B. F. Dalal respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Assistant Collector of Excise, Sholapur and Bijapur Districts, on the afternoon of the 2nd September 1909.

Mr. Dhanji Krishna Teli, District Inspector, Ratnagiri, to do duty as District Inspector, Dapoli and Khed, Ratnagiri District.

Mr. A. Vaz, District Inspector, Dapoli and Khed, Ratnagiri District, to do duty as District Inspector Ratnagiri.

Mr. Annaji Bodharacharya Wankar is appointed to act as Clerk of the Court, Subordinate Judge's Court, Bagalkot, vice Mr. Raghavendra Bapurao Jorapur appointed to act as Nazir in the said Court.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 16th October.

There will be a parade for all members on Tuesday morning next, the 18th instant at Church Gate Station at 7-30 a. m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines and Swords.

2 Practice for the Gymkhana Mounted Sports will be held on Saturday and Monday mornings on the Gymkhana Maidan.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Offg. Comdg., Bo. L. Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D.

Bombay, 16th October.

411.—Detail for the week ending 23rd instant.

Monday 18th instant—"G" Coy. Parade at the Gymkhana at 7-30 a. m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

II. "M" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-45 p. m.

III. "K" Coy. (Scottish High School) Parade on Coy parade ground at 3-50 p. m.

IV. Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 3-30 p. m.

V. "F" Coy. Parade at St. Mary's College, Byculla at 3-30 p.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Mufti.

Tuesday 19th instant—"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-45 p.m.

II "L" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-45 p. m.

Wednesday 20th instant.

II. "M" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-45 p.m.

III. "H" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 4 p.m.

IV. "D" Coy. Parade behind the Telegraph Quarters, Wandby Road at 5 45 p. m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

V. "C" Coy. Parade at the back of Town Hall at 6 p. m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

VI. "E" Coy. (Cyclist) will parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 8 45 p m.

Dress—Mufti, with Cycles, Rifles and Side Arms.

Thursday 21st instant.—"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 8 a.m.

II. "I" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-45 p. m.

III. "A" Coy. Parade at the Town Customs House at 5-30 p. m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Mufti.

IV. "F" Coy Parade at St. Mary's College, Byculla, at 3 30 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

Friday 22nd inst.—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

II "K" Coy. (John Cannon School) Parade on Coy parade ground at 3 30 p. m.

III. All records of the current season to parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p. m

412.—Issue of Arms.—Arms and Accoutrements will be issued to Members of the Corps at Headquarters between the hours of 8 a.m and 5 p. m daily except Sundays.

Members are requested to draw their Arms and Accoutrements at once.

413.—The new Forage Caps are ready for issue.

Members are requested to draw them at once and to return their old caps at the time of issue.

414.—Musketry.—Tuesday 19th, Thursday 21st and Saturday 23rd—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be reserved for practice for the Viceroy's Cup Competition.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-5 a. m.

The Competition will take place on Sunday the 24th instant.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-45 a. m.

415.—Resignation.—The undermentioned having resigned are struck off the strength of the Corps :—

No 5878 Dvpl. C Cargill, "G" Coy.

No 5838 Vol F P Wyse, "G" Coy.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT Capln.
Adjt., B. V. R.

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- - - Fevers.

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(A TRUE VEGETABLE EXTRACT).

A safe and certain cure for

Malaria

- - AND - -

Influenza,

INTERMITTENT, JUNGLE,

BILIOUS FEVERS

AND A

MILD ATTACK OF PLAGUE.

It is most useful as preventive and cure of INFLUENZA, MALARIA and all varieties of fevers and at all stages, and has been most successfully used during the last visitations.

It fortifies the system against Epidemics, &c., improves appetite, promotes digestion and gives tone to the system without producing constipation.

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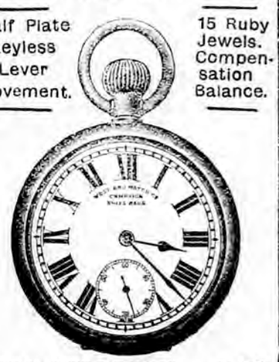

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STERLING SILVER " " "	" 30
" " HUNTING CASE...	" 34
" " HALF HUNTING...	" 37

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Dose same as for Quinine.

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A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, or should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

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IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising as

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
SCZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD PO

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INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, 14TH OCT. 09.] [BOMBAY, 15TH OCT. 09

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus
2½ per cent, Consols... ...	83 13/16	1/16	
2½ do. Rentes ...	97 1/2	un chgd	
2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	97 11/16	un chgd	
3½ do. Govt Securities...	63 5/16	un chgd	
Bar Silver in London ...	23 9/16	un chgd	
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 5/8	un chgd	
Silver in New York	51	un chgd	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·16		1/2
do. do. do. Berlin...	20·44	un chgd	
do. do. do. New York.	4·86 1/4	un chgd	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	4	Since 6 to-day	
do Short London Bills			
3 months' sight.	3 7/8	un chgd	
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	3 3/4	un chgd	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 7/8	un chgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 1/8	un chgd	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2	un chgd	
do. 7-day Market Loans...	2 3/8	un chgd	
Bar Gold (per oz.).....	77/10	un chgd	

*Closing Tone of Silver—Dull,
Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England..... £4,75,000
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate). 1s. 3 29-32d. unchgd.

Mails:—

The Bombay mails of the 2nd instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE.

London, Oct. 14.

The Bank of England rate of discount is now 4 per cent.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...$ 32,300,000	Dec.	£1,100,000
Public Deposits	...£ 5,600,000	Dec.	£1,400,000
Other Deposits	...£46,400,000	Inc.	£1,100,000
Government Securities	...£17,700,000	unchgd.	£ .....
Other Securities	...£29,100,000	Inc.	£5,00,000
Notes and Gold	...£32,900,000	Dec.	£7,00,000

The Bank's Reserve is 44 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—

Spots	Fair demand, steady.
Futures	Easier.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Steady.
Total Sales	12,000 bales*
Sold on Speculation and for Export	.....
Imports	13,000 ,,
Mid-Americans	7·44+08
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	10 1-4+1-8

*Called 2,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
7·13	7·10	7·10	7·09
+04	—04	—04	—04
Feb.-Mar.	**Mar.-Apl.**	**Apl.-May**	**May-June**	**June-July**
7·08	7·08	7·08	7·08	7·07
+03	+04	+04	+04	+04

NEW YORK :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	...	53,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ...	...	44,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain	...	5,000 ,,
Do to Continent ...	...	25,000 ,,

Spot Cotton—14·10+10

Futures—Month of Dec. 13·62+01 | Declined early owing to unfavourable cables and advanced later on firm Southern Spot market and improved demand.
Do. do. March 13·75+05 |

NEW ORLEANS:—

Spot Cotton—13 3-8+1-16
Futures—Month of Dec. 13·51+02
Do. do. Mar. 13·34+02
Closing Tone of Spot—Firm.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Brosch	d. 6 25-32
F. G. Brosch	d. 6 21-32
Good Brosch	d. 6 15-32

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, C.I.F.,—40 1-2—Oct.-Nov.—London—Sellers.
Tone of Wheat.—Easier.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship 44 Oct.-Nov.—Dunkirk—Value.
Brown Cawnpore 42—Oct.-Nov.—Hamburg—Done.
Tone of Rapeseed—Firm.

Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 54 1-1 Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—Done.
Tone of Linseed.—Firmer.
Linseed Argentine La Plata 53 2-8—Oct.-Nov.—Hamburg—Done.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 8 unchgd.

Rubber :—
Para Rubber—2s. 10d.—Value.

Metals :—
Copper Braziers £67 1-2
Yellow Metal ... ... 6d.

Tin plates :—
I. C. Coke 14 × 20 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool... 0 11 9

Arrivals :—
"Massilia."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [15TH OCT. 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
3 Boxes Gold Bullions	Rs. 4,91,620	London	National Bank
2 Boxes Gold Bullions	1,15,200	London	Chartered Bank
1 Box Gold Bullions	76,800	London	Indian Specie Bank
1 Box Boys	45,000	London	Hongkong Bank
3 Packages Sovs	28,500	Jeddah	Sundry Importers

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL

on 13th October, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	21	23,976
B. B. & C. I. Railway	38	43,632

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—

Bank of England...	4 per cent.	from 14th Oct.
Bank of Bengal ...	4 per cent.	,, 30th Sept.
Bank of Bombay...	3 per cent.	,, 15th July.
Bank of Madras ...	4 per cent.	,, 20th July.

Current :—

Borrowers for 3 months at 2 1-2 per cent. per annums.

Exchange :—

The exchange market is firm. Quotations are 1s. 4 1 16d. for T. T. as well as Bank Demand, and 1s. 4 5-16d. for 3 months' sight Credit Bills. Far Eastern rates are weak.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s 4 1-16d.
Demand Draft	1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits—3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 5-16d.
Do 6 months' sight ...	1s. 4 15-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—Francs	170 3-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	139 1-2
Hongkong—30 days' sight,..	125 1-2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	171

Government Paper :—

The Government Paper market opened at 94 9-16 for 2nd November settlement, fell to 94 1-2 sellers owing to reports of sales by the Banks, but closes with buyers at 94 1-2. Ready Paper kept in demand at a premium of 3-16 per cent. A limited business only is reported. The Calcutta rates were advised as 94 5-8 for ready and 94 1-2 delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash ...	Rs.	94-11	Buyers.
1st Settlement ...	,,	94- 8	

Bullion :—

Reuter reports no change in the Silver Market in London, the quotations being 23 9-16 for spot and 23 5-8 delivery forward in 2 months. Private telegrams stated that the market closed 1-16d. lower in both the positions, i.e. 23 1-2 for ready and 23 9-16 forward, and that the closing tone was steady. The American rate was unaltered at 51. Our local market opened at 59-6, ex-duty or ready as well as November delivery, but in consequence of the weak advices from London declined to 59-3, at which there were buyers at the close. The December settlement kept 2 annas higher. A fair business has been transacted. The up-country demand during the week was on an average of about 70 Bars a day.

Bar Gold rates are weak as under :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	2	6
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	6
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	6
English Shield Sovereigns	15	5	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	1	6
Silver ex Duty—Ready	59	3	0a
Little 1st Settlement	59	3	0a
Ditto 2nd Settlement	59	5	0a

a Buyers.

The following is the weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	.....	9,34,000
Other Deposits	.....	98,40,000
Sundries	37,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	68,000
Other Authorized Securities	.....	1,32,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	8,51,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	1,32,42,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	6,19,000	.....
Bullion	.....	10,000
Balances with other Banks,.	53,000	.....
Sundries	21,000	.....
Cash	28,92,000	.....

Council Bills :—

At the Weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 30 lakhs, 28 lakhs bills were allotted at 1s. 4 1-16d. and 2 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4 1-8d, tenderers receiving 10 per cent. bills, and in full against T. T. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 59 lakhs and for next week the amount to be effered has been raised to 40 lakhs.

The mail of the 1st October brings £20,000 silver and £60,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	10,00,000	
Bombay	,,	9,00,000	
Madras	,,	Nil	
Total...	Rs.	19,00,000	

The mail of the 8th October brings £60,000 gold for Bombay, and £10,000 silver, and £10,000 gold for Calcutta, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	28,10,000	
Bombay	,,	24,80,000	
Madras	,,	3,70,000	
Total...	Rs.	56,60,000	

The mail of the 16th October brings £70,000 silver, and £70,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	18,80,000	
Bombay	,,	13,80,000	
Madras	,,	6,50,000	
Total ...	Rs.	39,60,000	

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week 1st Oct, 1909	Total since 1st Oct, 1909	Total same time last year
Khandeish			135
Central India			...
Barsee and Nugger ...	362	362	1,064
Berars			489
Central Provinces			410
Total Comras...	362	362	2,098
Dhollera	268	818	1,169
Broach...		53	128
Coompta and Dharwar	145	815	6,398
Westerns	828	1,679	593
Bengals N.-W. P. ...	13,213	19,152	2,474
Bengals, Rajputana ...	...	197	273
Sind	...	...	555
Persian	183	560	18
American	288	293	...
Egyptian	120	120	93
Other Sorts	...	...	...
Totals...	14,417	24,054	15,799

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1909-10.	Bales 1908-09.	Bales Difference
Receipts for the week	14,416	6,663	+7,753
Receipts from 1st Oct. 1909 to 14th Oct. 1910.	24,054	13,799	+10,255
Shipments for the week			
Europe	4,401	5,612	—1,211
China			
Japan	3,136	12,305	—10,169
Coast Ports ...			
Total ...	6,537	17,917	—11,380
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. 1909 to 14th Oct. 1910			
Europe	6,221	14,836	—8,612
China	...	500	—500
Japan	1,729	11,320	—9,601
Coast Ports ...	526	708	—182
Total ...	8,479	27,374	—18,895
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe	1,660	...	+1,660
China			
Japan	700	...	+700
Coast Ports ...			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October 1908 to 18th Sept. 1909—14,545 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October 1908 to 31st May 1909—13,406 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales
Estimated Stock on 1st October 1909	68,000*
Receipts from 1st October 1908 to 14th October 1909	24,054
	92,054
Shipments from 1st October 1908 to 14th October 1909	8,479
	83,565
Afloat	1,740
	81,795
Estimated Mill Consumption ...	24,000
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 15th October 1909	57,795

*Subject to revision.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—

There has been a sharp advance in the Home markets during the past week, due chiefly to reports of "killing frost" in some parts of the cotton belt in America. The extent of the damage cannot yet but known, but it is probable that early reports will be exaggerated. For the moment a fresh impetus has been given to bull speculators, but with cotton over 7d. per pound, and free receipts pressing on the markets, it is hardly the time to look for a permanent rise. On a further advance we would prefer selling to buying. In the long run we may possibly see a higher range of values, but in the near future we anticipate a fairly smart reaction.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home Markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day:—

LIVERPOOL—	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Spot	7·15	7·44	+·19
Futures, Oct.-Nov	6·89	7·13	+·24
Do. Feb-Mar.....	6·88	7·08	+·20
NEW YORK—			
Spot	13·6	14·10	+·50
Futures, December	12·31	12·62	+·31
Do. March	13·37	13·75	+·38
NEW ORLEANS—			
Spot.....	13 1-16	13 3-8	+5-16
Futures, December	12·17	12·51	+·34
Do. March	13·47	13·83	+·36

Fluctuations in the local market have been moderate during the past week, and prices have been maintained more by the firmness on the other side than by the extent of the demand here. Sellers have generally been willing to operate but the enquiry has fallen off, and the volume of business passing has been comparatively small. The large business already done in contracts seems to have filled buyers up for the time being, and fresh business from Japan and Europe has been by no means free. A moderate amount has been done in Broach, Khandeish, Khamgaum, Akola, and Bengals. At the close the market is steady and prices show an advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 in Broach, Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 in Comras, Rs. 2 in Khandeish, and about Rs. 2 in Bengals on last Friday's closing rates.

Crop accounts continue excellent. The rains are now over, and have been most satisfactory. It is perhaps a little early to estimate the receipts into Bombay, but we may look for 30 lakhs of bales, with a possibility of 1 or 2 lakhs more of everything goes well.

Later.

There has been little enquiry this afternoon and the tone of the market is easier, prices closing Re. 1 to Rs. 2 lower than this morning. The following are closing quotations.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Brosch	296	Mar. 1910.
Good M. G. Brosch	276 1-2	,, ,,
Fine M-G. Wurdha Hingunghat	265	Jan. 1910
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	264	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Yeotmal	261	,, ,,
Fine M.G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	256	,, ,,
Fine M.G. Dhamangaum-Pulgaon	262	Dec. 1909.
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	250	Jan. 1910.
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola...	257	Dec. 1909
Fine M. G. Amraoti	250	Jan. 1910
Fine M. G. Muttis	233	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Muttis	243	Dec. 1909.
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	286-31	Jan. 1910.
Fine. M. G. Khandeish ...	238	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish... ...	245	Dec. 1909.
Fine M. G. Bengals	230	Jan. 1910.
Fine M. G. Bengals	234	Dec. 1909.
Fine M. G. Bengals	239	Nov. 1909.
Fine M. G. Bengals	249	Oct. ,,
F. G. H. G. Bengals	210	Jan. 1910.
Good Westerns ...	263	Apl-May ,,
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	276	,, ,,

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	...	Quiet but Steady.
Estimated Sales ...	...	8,000 bales.
Total Imports	...	7,000 ,,

Future Delivery Prices :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
7·15	7·12	7·12	7·11
+02	+02	+02	+02
Feb.-Mar.	**Mar.-Apl.**	**Apl.-May.**	**May.-June.**	**June.-July.**
7·10	7·10	7·10	7·10	7·08
+02	+02	+02	+02	+01

FREIGHTS.

The market has been firm during the week, but owing to the advance in rates shippers have not operated so freely as during the previous fortnight. The following business has been done :—

ANTWERP.—A fair business has been put through for ready at 15s. 3d. to 15s. 6d. seeds and 16s 3d. to 16s. 6d. cotton, and for forward at 14s. 6d. to 15s.

DUNKIRK.—There has been very little enquiry for this port and rates are unchanged.

HAVRE.—A good business has been done for February-March at 14s. light seeds, and 14s. 6d. to 15s. cotton.

HAMBURG.—The Hansa Line booked about 3,000 tons January to May at 15s. light seeds, 16s. seeds, wheat and cotton.

GENOA.—For ready 15s. 6d. seeds, 16s. 3d. cotton has been done; and for forward a line was booked February-March at 14s. 6d. to 15s. seeds and cotton.

TRIESTE-VENICE.—Business continues brisk for these ports and a line was put through at 17s. seeds, 18s cotton for November, and 16s 6d seeds, 17s 6d cotton December; and 17s 6d seeds, 18s 6d cotton is now asked for November, and 17s seeds 18s cotton for December and January. For February to June rates are 16s 6d seeds, 17s 6d cotton.

HULL.—A large business has been done at 14s to 14s 9d seeds November to February.

LIVERPOOL—MARSEILLES.—Per Ellerman Line was done at 13s 6d light seeds, 14s 6d seeds, cotton for November December. They are now asking 15s for forward, February, March.

LONDON.—The P. and O. quotes 14s November-December and 15s January to May.

For forward there has not been so good an enquiry. Business has been done at 15s p. p.

The market closes firm with an upward tendency.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—

There has been a further improvement in prices during the past week and the market has ruled firm with at times few sellers. There has been a fair business passing. The market closes strong.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	9 3 0	B. T.
Oct.-Nov... ...	,,	9 9 0	R. T.
April-May ...	,,	9 10 6	R. T.

RAPESEED :—

This market has been quiet but steady throughout the week with little change in prices.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore ...	Rs.	6 12	0
Ready Yellow ,, ...	,,	7 2	0
Ready Yellow Gujarat ...	,,	7 5	0
Brown Delhi, Apl.-May ...	,,	7 3	3

GINGELLYSEED :—

The market has been firm and a moderate business has been done at and about our quotations as under :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs.	43	0 0
White Khandeish... ...	,,	46	0 0
Black Kutni	,,	38	0 0

Poppyseed :—

The market has ruled quiet but steady with a small business doing.

We quote :—

October-Nov. ... ... Rs. 9 8 0

Castorseed :—

The market has improved and a fair business has been done.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	32 8 0	to Rs. 33 0 0
October-Nov ...	,,	6 10 0	R. T.
Apl.-May ...	,,	6 4 0	,,

Cottonseed :—

A moderate business has been done at the following prices :—

Ready	Rs.	23 0 0	
Dec.-Jan.	,,	22 4 0	

GROUNDNUTS :—

The market is firm and prices have advanced Re. 1. A fair business has been done. We quote at the close :—

Jan.-Feb.,... ... ... Rs. 33 0 0

Rowsanned :—

Prices have been unchanged with little doing.

We quote :—

October-Nov. ... ... Rs. 5 15 0 R. T.

WHEAT :—

For forward delivery rates are steadier, but there has been little business doing during the week.

We quote :—

White Delhi, October	Rs.	5 14	0 R. T.
White-Delhi, April-May ...	,,	5 5	9 ,,
White Soft Red	,,	36	8 0

YARNS.

The market has been steady throughout the week with a moderate business doing in 10's, 12's and 20's at prices previously reported. The China markets are steady.

Fortnightly sales from Shanghai ... 7,000 bales.
Unsold stock in Shanghai ... 49,000 ,,

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week :—

Wheat	54,277 cwts.
Linseed	20,188 ,,
Rapeseed	9,824 ,,
Gingellyseed	27,476 ,,
Poppyseed...	2 011 ,,
Groundnuts	761 ,,
Castorseed	32,944 ,,
Rice	10,487 ,,
Myrabollams	1,522 ,,
Cottonseed	29,869 ,,
Mowrasseed...	5,937 ,,
Gram	17,581 ,,
Joowar	443 ,,
Maiza	3,701 ,,

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS :—The market for Greys is quiet and prices are steady, while for whites we have a steady market with prices firm.

PRINTS and DYED GOODS :—There has been a steady demand for these goods. Prices have risen to some extent, but are not yet on a parity with Home quotations for the same goods and fresh business is consequently on a limited scale.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS.—The market is firm and the demand is improving. Home prices are very high and there is only a small business doing.

TURKEY RED PRINTS.—The market is steady, but the up-country demand being very poor, Merchants are not inclined to book big orders. Home prices are firm.

DHOOTEES.—The market is firm with an improved demand. Home prices are prohibitive and there is little fresh business doing.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL :—Copper has been weaker at Home and has dropped more than £1 per ton. This has made the market here much quieter and the demand is very small. Yellow Metal is unchanged at Home, but here is quieter with less demand.

PETROLEUM.

We give below the rates ruling in the market to-day for the undermentioned Brands :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rising Sun Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit...	3	7	0
Rising Sun Brand, New tins, per pair ...	4	1	0
Ship Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ...	3	5	0
Ship Brand, New tins, per pair... ...	3	15	0
Cobra Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ...	3	1	6
Cobra Brand, New tins, per pair ...	3	11	6
Swan Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ...	2	15	0
Swan Brand, New tins, per pair ...	3	9	0
Anchor Cases, per case	.....		
Silverlight 150 ° cases, per case ...	5	4	0

BONDS.

The following are quotations :— Rs. as.

4 per cent. Bom. Port Trust Bds,	due (1968)...	99-8-0	
4 per cent. ,, Improvement Bonds	,, (1968)...	98-8-0	
4 per cent. ,, Municipal Bonds	,, (1945)...	92-8-0	
5 per cent. ,, ,,	,, (1919)...	104-0-0	
5 per cent. ,, ,,	,, (1925)...	112-0-0	
5 per cent. ,, ,,	,, (1928)...	111-0-0	
5 per cent. ,, ,,	,, (1933)...	112-0-0	
5 per cent. ,, ,,	,, (1953)...	114-0-0	

SHARES.

The market has kept steady and prices of Mill shares have been firm with only small transactions. Bank shares have advanced in prices. Bank of Bombay shares have gradually improved to Rs. 1,500, Bank of India's to Rs. 67; Indian Specie Bank shares have kept steady at and about Rs. 53; Bank of Burmah's are unchanged at Rs. 113 and Bombay Merchants' Bank shares at Rs. 10 3 4. Press shares are firm; Indian Cotton have improved to Rs. 140, New Berar's to Rs. 555 and Mofussil's to Rs. 795. In Miscellaneous Companies, Bamankua's have ruled at and about Rs. 10 1-2; Alcock Ashdown are steady at Rs. 235 C. D.; Back-bay Bath shares have been put through at Rs. 36, Badham Pile's at Rs. 130; Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation (new issues) are steady at Rs. 450 and (old issues) at Rs. 460; the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway's Co., Ld. Preference shares are in demand at Rs. 151 and Ordinary shares are weak at Rs. 96; Bombay Flour Mills shares have advanced to Rs. 980; the Bombay Steam Navigation Co.'s Ordinary shares have improved to Rs. 347 1-2 and Preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 295; Central India Mining Co. shares have jumped up to Rs. 315; Phillip's have improved to Rs 50; Port Canning and Land improvement Co. shares, after touching Rs. 750, have dropped to Rs. 690; Shivrajpur Syndicate shares, after touching Rs. 20, have closed at Rs. 19; Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co. shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 111 X. D.; Tata Iron and Steel Co. ordinary shares are weak at Rs. 11, preference shares at Rs. 58 and deffered shares are quiet at Rs. 59; Thacker's are unchanged at Rs. 290; Bombay Telephone's have changed hands at Rs. 30 3-4 and Treacher's at Rs. 567 1-2. In Mill companies, Bombay Dying and Manufacturing Co., Ld., shares have advanced to Rs. 560; Bombay United are quiet at Rs. 420; Century Mill shares are in demand at Rs. 305; Central India's have ruled at and about Rs. 1,685; Colaba Land and Mill Co. shares are unchanged at Rs. 1,140; David's have ruled at and about Rs. 416 1-4; Emperor Edward's Mill shares are in demand at Rs. 800; Fazulbhoy Mill shares have improved to Rs. 242 1-2, Finlay Mill shares to Rs. 257 1-2, Framji Petit's to Rs. 1,775, Jamshed's to Rs. 177 1-2, Khattau Makanji Mill shares to Rs. 740; Kohinoor, after touching Rs. 745, have closed at Rs. 740 C. D.; Leopolda' are steady at Rs. 24; Laxmi Cotton at Rs. 1,575, Manekji Petit's, after touching Rs. 3,435, have closed at Rs. 3,395 for murat settlement; Morarji Mill shares have advanced to Rs. 3,250; New Great Eastern have changed hands at Rs. 205, New City of Bombay at Rs. 755; Phœnix have improved to Rs. 90; Southern Mahratta's are unchanged at Rs. 232 1-2, Standard's at Rs. 1,155, Swadeshi's at Rs. 1,275. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valley Railway shares, after touching Rs. 445, have closed at Rs. 440; Ahmedabad Prantej are quiet at Rs. 635, Ahmedabad Dholka's at Rs. 113, Amritsar Patty's old shares are weak at Rs. 115 and new shares are steady at Rs. 84.

CATTLE SHOWS IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following is a letter from the Director of Agriculture, dated 3rd September :—

"With reference to Government Resolution No. 9039, dated 5th September 1908, Revenue Department, I have the honour to submit the accompanying reports from the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, and the Collector of Sholapur, regarding the distribution of prizes at the Cattle Shows at Sholapur and Mhasvad.

The shows were held on the following dates :—Mhasvad : 7th—15th December 1908. Sholapur : 14th—15th January 1909.

The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, attended both the shows at usual and was assisted by the local officers in superintending the arrangements and the judging.

At the Mhasvad show there was a falling off in the number of entries, but this was due to the adoption of a definite class list, the show being instituted with the object of encouraging the breeding of khilari cattle. The show at Sholapur is making good progress. In addition to prizes, silver medals for the best bull and the best cow were awarded at each of these shows.

"The results are encouraging, and I would recommend the continuance of the distribution of prizes at these shows. The requisite provision on account of the Provincial grant of Rs. 500 towards each of these shops has been made in the current year's budget under '26-E, Scientific and other Minor Deparments—Prizes.'

"I would request that Government may be moved to issue early orders. Meanwhile the necessary arrangements are being made for this year's shows."

On the reports Government has issued the following:

Resolution.—The recommendation made by the Director of Agriculture in paragraph 4 of his letter is sanctioned.

SPORTING NEWS.

JOHN HAIG CUP.

Won by the Gloucesters.

THE second replayed match for this Cup, between the Gloucesters and the Y.M.C.A., produced a rather dull game, which was deservedly won by the Gloucesters by two goals to nil. The Y.M.C.A. nearly scored in the first minute, but after that the Gloucesters had distinctly the better of some slow play. Their shooting for a long time, however, was very poor and gave Hildreth little trouble. Presently they improved and Maton put a good shot just over the bar, and Harris tried Hildreth with a nice one. Pack made a good run to the other end, but his shot was a trifle too high and another hot shot from the same player! Smith just managed to tip over the bar. Then the Gloucesters returned and Holme with a nice shot just under the bar scored a good goal.

About few minutes after the start of the second half the Y. M. C. A. were going strong and Pack gave Smith a hot shot which he threw out smartly. Kelly had a fine opening but shot wide. Then the soldiers went straight away again and Shortt scored with a shot on the top of the net. The remainder of the game was fairly even, without any more scoring. Result :—

Gloucesters	2
Y. M. C. A.	0

POONA RACES.

Tenth Extra Meeting.

Horses left in after declaration of forfeit.

THE EPSOM PLATE.—6 furlongs, Chivalry, 9st 13lbs; Metal Maid, 9st 7lbs; Paul Pry, 8st 9lbs; Oakton, 8st 8lbs; Castalia, 8st 7lbs; Pincher, 8st 3lbs; St Patrick, 7st 7lbs: Coquette 6st 11lbs; Milner II 6st 7lbs.

THE NEWBURY PLATE.—1¼ miles, Oakton, 9st 7lbs; Hunting Horn, 9st 6lbs; Clear Artist, 8st 10lbs; Sugar Apple, 8st 4lbs; Ashanti Gold, 8st; Admiral Crichton, 7st 9lbs.

THE EASTERN PLATE.—1½ miles, Sealkote 9st 10lbs; Darianoor, 9st 6lbs; Ecd, 9st 4lbs; Dhafer, 8st 13lbs; Gladiator, 8st 12lbs; Merrily, 8st 12lbs; Alma, 8st 9lbs; Young Salanic, 8st 6lbs; Hazza, 8st 5lbs; Parliament, 8st 3lbs; Urgent, 8st 1lb; Damra, 7st 12lbs; Antica, 7st 8lbs; Arab Lord, 7st 5lbs; Silvermine, 6st 10lbs; Lapwing, 6st 9lbs.

AN ARAB WELTER PLATE.—7 furlongs, Swallor, 9st 13lbs; Lofan, 9st 9lbs; Damra, 9st 6lbs; Moscow, 9st 6lbs; Company, 9st 5lbs; Colaba, 9st 5lbs; Babel, 9st 4lbs; Rubio, 9st 3lbs; Arab Lord, 9st 2lbs; England, 8st 13lbs; Hamayoon, 8st 13lbs; Sheik Farid, 8st 10lbs; His Highness, 8st 9lbs; Begler Beg, 8st 9lbs: Hyacinth, 8st 5lbs; Rutdan, 8st 5lbs; Frenchman, 8st; Middleman, 7st 10lbs; Adham, 7st 7lbs.

DIVISION OF THE DHOND PLATE—6 furlongs.

	st. lbs.		st. lbs
Bay Middleton	10 4	Ebrahim Pasha	7 1
Scimitar	8 13	Company	9 7
Shanwar	8 12	Maimoon	9 0
Antica	8 7	Hutson	8 13
Chachan	8 6	Afreed	8 10
Saree	8 5	Steel	8 7
Sir Jamal	8 5	Fairfield	8 0
Hamayoon	8 4	Minerva	7 13
Murzook	8 3	John Scott	7 13
Farick	8 1	Aden	7 11
Hishan	7 12	Malik Jaman	7 10
Good Chance	7 8	M V O	7 9
First Class	7 7	Priceless	7 7
Real Blood	7 6	Duxion	7 4

In accordance with clause 2 (e) General, Conditions top weight has been reduced 3lb and the others in proportion.

In accordance with clause 2 (e) General Conditions top weight has been raised 7lb and the others in proportion.

DIVISION OF THE AHMEDNAGAR PLATE—About 5 furlongs.

	st. lbs.		st. lbs.
Bay Middleton	9 3	Gaucho	7 8
Rajput	9 1	Yacoot	7 5
Scimitar	8 11	Little Joker	9 4
Shanwar	8 10	Sharar	8 0
Zari	8 8	Shariff	8 12
Chachan	8 8	Meanerva	8

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, OCTOBER 1.

HORSE NONSENSE.

is an absolutely just point which the Madrid spondent of the "Times" makes against the h War Office. A team of British officers has competing in the San Sebastian riding competi-, and has been placed last in both events for h it was entered. And why? Not because men were not fine horsemen riding fine horses, ecause they had never been trained in the sort rick-riding which Continental armies have ght to so fine a level of excellence, as we have t Olympia. The War Office must have known vance the conditions under which the competi- was to take place. Yet it spends money in ng out a team whilst depriving that team of hance of success by refusing to spend money in ular training. It is true that "it is time to t to our military authorities that they should follow the example of Germany and Austria bstain from competing in this kind of artistic anship, or else follow that of other countries ke the matter seriously." It is disagreeable to t where we could and should be first. But it nable that this kind of horsemanship is not while. What is sheer idiocy is to compete ut preparation.

THE EMPIRE'S SWIFT SHUTTLES.

m the monk laboriously copying out the Gos- r the lives of the saints with many a fanciful l letter inwoven with vine leaves, to the mo- printing press reeling off its thousands of copies eaknock speed is a long stride. Largely instru- l in helping the art of printing to attain its nt perfection in point of speed was Mr. Robert The growth of the rotary printing press has on the same lines as many other inventions. son-in-law of a Leicestershire farmer leaves ual rut of a village carpenter's trade to invent ll hand-press. A young relative succeeds him, up the sacred torch, and invents the rotary Mr. Robert Hoe in his turn by unremitting nce brings the machine to its present perfec- In doing so he has helped to bring fresh r, fresh interests into millions of dull, hum- lives. More than this, he has perfected one of "Swift shuttles of an Empire's loom. That us main to main."

HEAVENLY LAWS.

nce, the nursery of modern aeronautics, is g that fame and prominency of any kind bring ttendant price and penalties and it is in France, e the science has held its greatest triumphs, that horny questions of law and etiquette are being ed. In the early part of the year the frequent g of the frontier by balloons, not always, it spected, as accidental as was pleaded, led to bitive duties being levied on every intruding hicle and a project of an international con- , which will materialise early in 1910, at Paris. Governmental Committee which has been dering the subject has reached the conclusion hese duties shall be withdrawn, photographs being liable to confiscation. As military it is considered that aeroplanes and balloons little value in revealing secrets of fortification, s factors of social and commercial life the tance of airships has yet to be defined. It is sed to apply the rules of maritime navigation se vessels of the air, but how the demands of m House authorities are to be satisfied is not diately apparent. Remembering that the pro- conference has not yet met, it is needless to prohetisve about difficulties which may prove maginary; but speculation, which can do no may assist in the discovery of the simplest n.

CHOOSING A MONARCH.

now, when there are rumours of the possible ion of the King of Greece, the brother of our it is interesting to look back to the figures otes recorded by the Greeks forty-six years n the choice of a monarch was left to them deposition of King Otho. Their first s most people know, fell upon Prince England, the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg, n 230 016, votes were recorded out of a 41,202, but the Prince declined the prof- our. The remaining votes were divided fewer than twenty-four individuals, and lic, for which a small body of Greeks, ree in number, expressed a preference.

THE VOTES.

tes were divided in an extraordinary fashion. eror of Russia was chosen as King by 1,811 he Grand Duke Nicholas by 1,821, and the ke Constantine by 478. For Prince Napo- votes were cast, and for "an Imperial France" 246, but only two votes were for the Emperor Napoleon. Three were he Duc d'Aumale, and three to Garibaldi, e bottom of the list stood the name of the King Otho, who found in Greece but a pporter. The name of the present King of o whom the Throne was offered a few ter, also figures in the list. He received !

A TAX AT VICTORIA FALLS.

h ends of the great bridge over the Victoria ve recently been but up square boards ing that foot-passengers will have to pay ing one shilling. The "Rhodesia Journal" ed. Considering, it says, that, after all, l revenue collected in this way can but to a small sum in pounds, which would otised in the expenditure on any extensive he bridge may require, it is really senseless pid charging an extra toll on sightseers, nd already enough on railway and hotel their way up. Only a genius, it adds, bent ying a patient public would have hit upon lling idea, and many will agree.

"SNOW-BIRDS"

e who deal in cocaine and act as agents n the druggists and the user are termed birds." Two men who sell the cocaine to nfortunate victims of the habit are called ers," and the profits they make are consider- A vial which they can buy for one dollar is into as many as two dozen packets, each con- g enough cocaine for a couple of doses, and they sell for twenty-five cents each. Not con- with this profit some of the pedlars adulterate ontents of their packets, boracic acid being pally used for this purpose. The authorities ronto are said to be doing all they can to stop legal trade in cocaine, but the victims of the are so cunning that prevention is a very diffi- matter.

THE ZIMBABWE RUINS.

the request of the Rhodesian Government. Francis Masey recently left Capetown for Rho- , in order to report upon the general state of the babwe ruins. From a historical, archæological, architectural point of view, the importance of Zimbabwe ruins can scarcely be over-estimated, the interest in their origin is world-wide. It is to the credit of the Rhodesian Administration preoccupation in the task of building up the should not have obscured the claims of the old. Masey has been officially commissioned to make t suggestions, in the direction of restoration, servation, or protection he may deem expedient r thorough investigation.

THE HARVARD STADIUM.

That there is no stint in the outlay of American lleges upon athletics may be inferred from the orts of the completion of the stadium at Harvard, a total cost of 425.000dols. (£85,000). One of details is a colonnade of 124 Doric columns. e value of this costly structure will shortly be ted at the opening of the football season.

ST. WINEFRIDE'S WELL.

A Holywell correspondent reports that another markable cure is said to have taken place at the ous Well of St Winefride, a girl of eleven, from lford, suffering from a hip affection and lame, ing left the bath comparatively well and able to k. The child had been an out-patient of the ildren's Hospital for a year, and had been provided h crutches and irons. When she visited the well was undressed and immersed, and she states that at once felt "as if she had been knocked against ons," and when taken out of the water she ran claiming, "See, I can walk." To the surprise of by-standers it was then seen that she was able to the affected leg quite freely, and she walked ay up to the hospice without any assistance. have seen there the child told her story quite ely and walked about to show that her leg was ite restored.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

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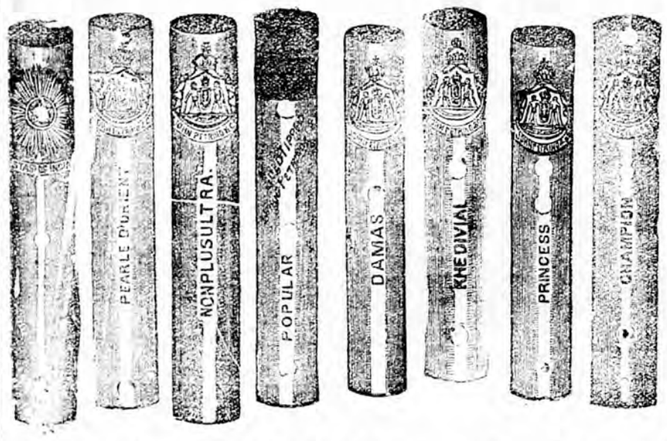

Star of India per 100	Rs. 4-0	Gold Tipped Popular, per 100.	Rs. 2-8
Princess	„ 3-0	Non Plus Ultra ...	„ 2-8
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Damas „	„ 2-4	Champion ...	„ 1-8

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8,000 Doctors Recommend

Coleman's Wincarnis for exhaustion, nervous debility and especially during convalescence after a lingering illness. Its great value lies in its unique power of invigorating the blood and thus supplying new strength and stamina to the entire system. Its wonderfully bracing, tonic effect prevents both physical and mental breakdown and fortifies the body against infection and disease.

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QUALITY—IMPROVED
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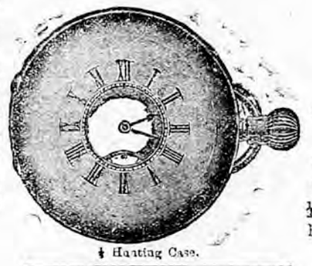
DESCRIPTION :—The "Campaign" Watch has a half-plate lever movement, a plain compound balance all essential parts are jewelled, including the lever, which has jewelled facts; the keyless ratchet is large, minimising the strain in winding and securing durability; the figures on the white enamelled dial are very bold and clear, so that the time can be seen in a faint light.



½ Hunting Case.

Hunting Case.

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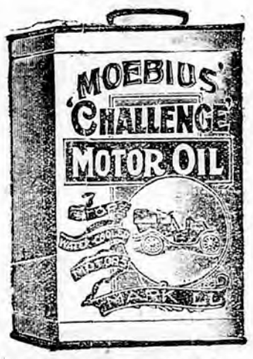

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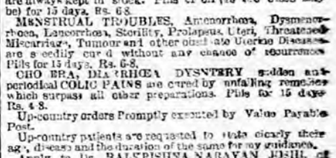

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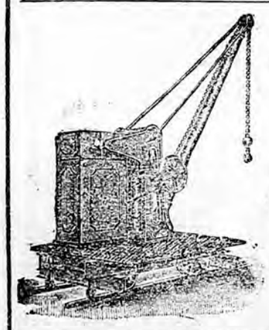

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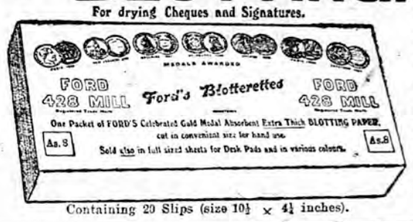
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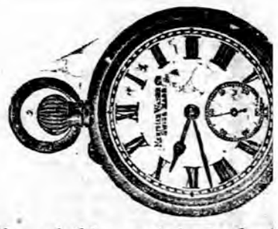

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